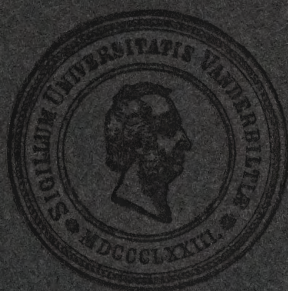


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# VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY

A Record of  
University Life  
and Work  
Published by  
Vanderbilt University  
Vol. VIII No. 3

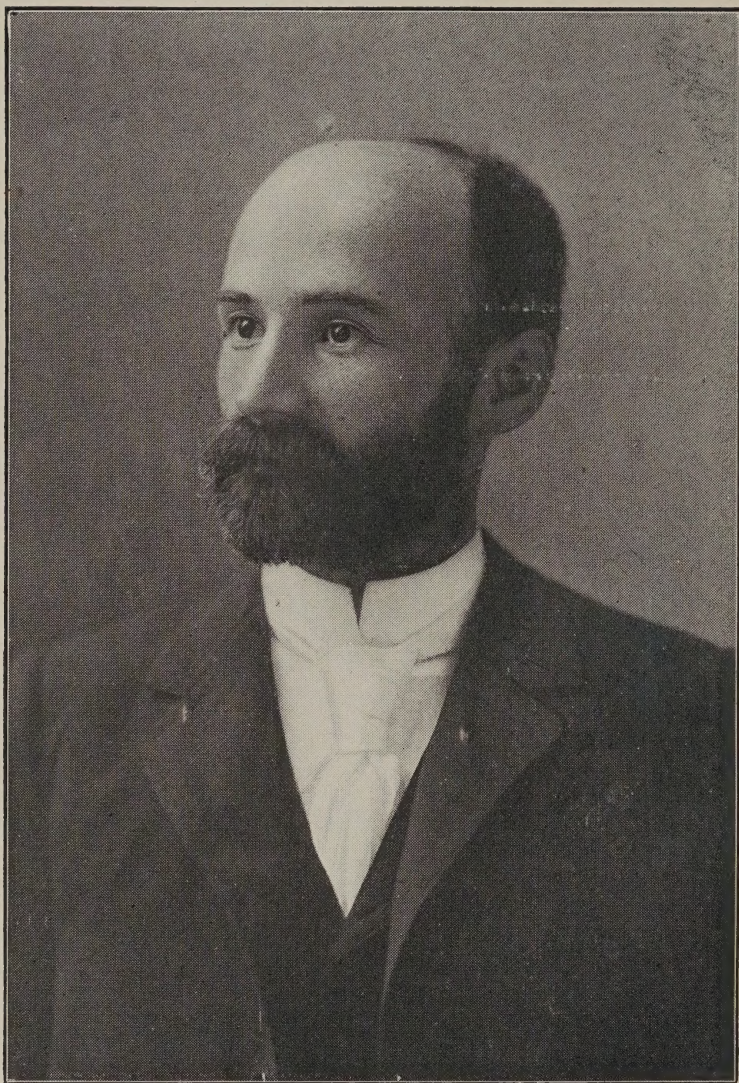












DR. CHARLES FORSTER SMITH.



# VANDERBILT

## UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY

*A Record of University Life and Work*

Vol. VIII

JULY, 1908

No. 3

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*The VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY is published by Vanderbilt University, and is the Official Organ of the same. Subscription price, fifty cents; single copy, twenty-five cents. For advertising rates, address the Business Manager.*



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# VANDERBILT

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### CHARACTER AND PERSONAL INFLUENCE.\*

BY CHARLES FORSTER SMITH, PH.D.

I carried away with me from here fourteen years ago a feeling about southern, and especially Vanderbilt University, students which has doubtless through time and distance become somewhat idealized. I was greatly impressed during my first year here (1882-83) with the spirit of the students at examinations. The time limit was then five hours—it had already been cut down from six to five hours—and when spread over two weeks it was little short of cruelty to animals. But the students did not hold mutinous class meetings or rebel. They simply went in with a sort of Balaklava spirit,

Theirs not to reason why,  
Theirs but to do or die;

and they took the consequences—often a failure—if not cheerfully, at least stoically. I greatly admired this fighting spirit of the Vanderbilt students from the start; and my respect for the student attitude here grew during the following eleven years. Nothing in my life can ever so impress and touch me as my experience here during my last year. I had suffered in

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\*Commencement Address at Vanderbilt University, June 16, 1908.



the spring of 1893 the cruelest blow that can befall a man; and in trying to right myself after that catastrophe, I had felt: "Now I must stop writing and put my life into young human souls." I needed comfort and sympathy, and I taught that last year (1893-94) as I had never taught before; I gave myself up to my students, and they responded; they lifted me out of the slough of brooding by cheerfully meeting every demand, or even wish, of mine. I shall never forget the impression made on President Adams, when he came in March, 1894, to entice me away, on finding that all the members of my highest elective came every Monday night to my study to read Sophocles' "*Œdipus Rex*," as an optional and without credit. Perhaps they were unusual students even in Vanderbilt, for Miss Annie Paschall and Bates were in the class. I have always maintained that the estimate of a professor given by his best students was worth far more than that of the president or of all one's colleagues, for the students know what their teacher knows and can do; one's colleagues have only a general opinion. At any rate, I think my students settled my fate in 1894, and President Adams made the trade he came to see about. I remember sending for a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, who held a fellowship here at the time (now a professor in the University of Iowa), to ask him about the habits of studiousness at the University of Wisconsin. He said: "You will find a great many hard-working students at Madison; the majority do study. But I never saw anything like this place; everybody studies here; it is bad form at Vanderbilt not to work hard."

And in my fourteen years of exile how my old Vanderbilters have helped me! Letters have come to me from college and university presidents, from editors and lawyers, from students in Germany, and missionaries in far-away China and Japan that have stayed up my weary hands and kept me from losing all faith in myself. And now at the end of fourteen years in a far country I have come home on a visit, feeling much as I have seen East Tennesseans coming back from the prairies of Texas and catching from the car window the first



sight of the mountains of Tennessee, the home of their childhood.

I have idealized everything here, no doubt; but I do not want to be disillusioned, at least not yet. I have not asked Dr. Kirkland or Dr. Dudley how far I am still right about Vanderbilt men and women; I am going to keep my illusion, if it be such, at least till I have got through this speech. With such sentiments toward Vanderbilts, I have wanted to bring you a message. If I have not idealized out of all reason southern youth as represented here, then it is natural that the question has kept recurring ever since I was invited to perform this honorable duty, What sort of men are fit to work with and mold and influence southern youth?

My experience at Vanderbilt, after studying at Harvard and teaching at Williams, convinced me that southern youth are more susceptible to personal influence, as southern men are, I think, more ready to accept personal leadership, than is the case anywhere else. They are willing to work themselves half to death for a teacher, if they like him, and their loyalty to the man is apt to be transmuted into love of his subject. This is quite as it should be—the best and safest thing. There is, of course, a difference in the value of studies; but any of the leading ones will serve the purposes of discipline and culture. “It makes very little difference what you study,” said Emerson; “but it is in the highest degree important with whom you study.” The man is the thing of supreme importance. Most young people are naturally hero worshipers, and this soul longing is apt, when it reaches outside of the family circle, to fix first upon some older comrade, then upon some teacher. Such enthusiasms are natural and wholesome, and I think a youth has missed the best that period of life has to offer who has not felt his soul go out thus to some teacher. Such a soul yearning is at once a stimulus and a safeguard; it bids him work to please his mentor; it safeguards him in temptation with the thought: “What will —— think of me if I do that?” “Cherish the natural sentiment of personal devotion to the teacher who calls out your better powers,” says President Eliot.



"It is a great delight to serve an intellectual master. . . . If ever in after years you come to smile at the youthful reverence you paid, believe me, it will be with tears in your eyes."

There is another quality close akin to loyalty which is, I think, inherent in the southern temperament—namely, a spirit of reverence. "There is one thing," says Carlyle, "which no child brings into this world with him, and without which all other things are of no use . . . *Reverence*, the soul of all religion that has ever been among men, or ever will be." The manners of the people are a sort of outward evidence of this spirit. Southerners are, I believe, universally conceded to be the politest people in the country; and I like the habit that obtains universally in South Carolina, and in many southern colleges, of students lifting their hats to their superiors or elders. It is a beautiful custom; it is at least good for the youth who thus shows respect; and it doesn't hurt anybody else. I confess that I like, too, the southern way of saying "Yes, sir," and "No, sir." There is such a thing as being too democratic. I went once into the city of Charleston on a train loaded with northern teachers, and I shall never forget the impression made upon those teachers by the politeness of the young men of Charleston. Among a people in whose blood there is so large a strain of the Cavalier or the Huguenot, it is not hard to cultivate this spirit.

Along with and close akin to loyalty and reverence I think there is in the nature of the southerner another quality essential in training for life's duties—namely, the sentiment of honor. It might be too much to claim that the southerner pays his debts better than other people; but he has always prided himself on keeping his word, and you daren't call him a liar; if you impugn what he esteems his honor, he has always been prone to shoot, either in a duel or otherwise. One thing is certain: you can trust to students' honor in southern colleges not to cheat on examination. The thing has been tested and proved too many times and in too many colleges to be doubted. There have been exceptions at Vanderbilt, at the University of Virginia, and perhaps at all our colleges; but these have



been sporadic, and only proved the rule. I came to Vanderbilt in 1882 rather skeptical as to the "honor system;" but that year or the next I saw the members of a fraternity appear before the faculty with the charge and the proof of dishonesty in examination against one of their own number, and asking that he be expelled. Then I knew the "honor system" would work; and the longer I stayed here and the more I observed, the more I was sure of it. The most impressive scene I ever witnessed here was when the venerable Chancellor Garland one Wednesday morning announced from this platform that a certain graduate, whose name he withheld, had sent back his diploma. It had been returned with the confession that in a single examination the student had used forbidden help; and though he had never been suspected, and years had passed, he had never had any peace of mind. He therefore returned his diploma, and asked that his name be stricken from the roll of alumni and announcement made of his confession, preferring public disgrace rather than to bear longer the intolerable memory of a single secret sinful act. The Chancellor said that he had, after much consideration, decided that the young man's repentance and suffering had been a sufficient atonement for his error, and insisted on his retaining his diploma. But the young man would not consent. "Here is the diploma," said Dr. Garland, holding out the mutilated parchment; "but I have cut out the name, and the secret shall die with me." This hall was as still as death. The Chancellor had conveyed his lesson in morality. No one who heard that short impressive statement and saw the effect upon the students could believe such a thing likely to occur again as long as that tradition remained at the University. Since I have seen a whole student body, generations of them, so filled with this sentiment of keeping a pledge—the very atmosphere of the institution charged with it—I have felt that men who had breathed such an atmosphere ought to be able to withstand the bribes offered in city council or legislature or Congress, the temptations in banks or railway offices. I believe the statistics of Vanderbilt alumni in such matters would, on the whole, prove that the "honor system"



works with them in life. I do not think it is altogether accident that the man who has made the greatest reputation in the whole country as prosecutor of booblers is an old Vanderbilt.

If the characteristics of the typical southern youth are such as I have defined, then it is a mere commonplace to say that teaching is a glorious business. Of course it is, here or anywhere. "To be young is very heaven;" and the youth are the hope of any country. Jowett, the great master of Balliol College, used to speak of the "unspeakable importance of the four critical years between about eighteen and twenty-two;" and a few months before his death he wrote: "I think that the best and happiest part of my life has been spent with them [undergraduates] and with Plato." When John Bright went to Oxford to receive his D.C.L. degree, they took him to a point whence he could look down on "that sweet city with its dreaming spires." Rousing himself at length from the spell which the scene seemed to cast over him, he remarked: "How glorious it would be to be eighteen years old again and to be coming here!" In the winter preceding the Republican Convention of 1888, when all men expected John Sherman to be the next presidential nominee of his party, I heard him say from this platform in a tone of absolute sincerity: "Young men, I would give all that I have accomplished in the world, all that I hope to accomplish, my fondest dreams and ambitions, for the privilege of sitting on these benches and doing it all over again." President Eliot said in his inaugural address, forty years ago save one: "Whoever wishes to do some perpetual good in the world, whoever hopes to win that finest luxury, must exert his influence upon the young, the healthy, the promising." And only last January I heard him say in an address to a vast audience of students at Madison: "I am an optimist, because I have been all my life in the stream of young men flowing into and out of college doors." To be congratulated above all others is the youth who is just entering college. Such a circle he will never again find among men. There are gathered the hope of the country, the youths of ambition, of high aspirations, of still unlowered, untarnished



ideals. Socrates, the greatest of all Athenians, knew all that. For him to live, even in fathomless poverty, at Athens, where he could talk with young men like Plato and Phædo and Simmias and Cebes was better than to be a courtier, in ease and luxury, in the palace of the king of Macedon; so when Archelaus invited him to come, he replied: "At Athens one can buy a gallon of flour for a drachma and one can drink water for nothing; I will stay in Athens." He was wise to stay there. It was men he was interested in, and human conduct he was chiefly concerned about; and only at Athens could be found young men like Plato and Phædo, Alcibiades and Xenophon.

What are the chief requisites, we may now ask, in those to whom are to be intrusted the all-important work of instructing young men and women and molding their characters? First, and absolutely indispensable, of course, are ability and scholarship; and in the higher forms there must be enthusiasm for research, insatiable love of scientific truth and zeal to impart it. But further and quite as important are other qualities, if education means, as Jowett understood it, "the training of character as well as mere instruction." The professor must be a gentleman as well as a scholar. There must be a clean life, sound morals, love of and sympathy with youth, winning personality, the zeal of a pastor, unselfishness—all that we sum up under the term "character."

I am more and more inclined, as I grow older, to lay stress upon unselfishness as the chief element in character, and to feel that solicitude for the religious well-being of the pupil is a necessary constituent of unselfishness. Dr. Arnold always felt that he must be pastor as well as instructor of his pupils. If the teacher inspires admiration by his scholarship, if he makes his subject interesting and attractive, if he wins confidence by his character and personal devotion by his loveliness, he is a treasure beyond price. "That is all commonplace," some one may object; "everybody admits that. But how are you going to get such teachers?" "Buy them at a great price," some say; "pay big salaries; the best talent is going, not into scholarship and teaching, but into business, because the money

rewards are greater there. Universities must go into the markets and bid against the railroads and manufacturing corporations; the university professor must get his ten thousand or twenty thousand a year, as the great banker or stock broker." I don't think that will solve the problem. You can buy talent in the market; but these other and more necessary additional things—scientific zeal, wholesome and winsome personality, character—never are for sale in the market, and cannot be bought with money. Besides, the universities cannot compete with steel trusts, mammoth railway syndicates, great insurance companies; these can always outbid them. But the universities can console themselves; not so much is lost after all. The men that are bought off into business only follow their bent; they are not called to teach or pursue researches in science or philosophy or literature. They might have done part of the work of a President Eliot—run the business side of the university—but that is all. Who ever thought of Faraday or Darwin or Huxley, Agassiz or Whitney or Gildersleeve being invited to become the head of a bank or a railway? It is absurd to think of, and at any time in their careers they would have made answer to such temptations in Agassiz's words: "I have no time to make money." And most of them would not succeed if they tried. The late President Harper might, I believe, have become a great captain of industry as easily as he was a great university president; but he could never have been enticed away into business. His heart was really in his study and teaching, not in his presidency; he used to say if he had to give up the presidency of the university or the professorship of Semitic languages, it would be the former he would resign, not the latter.

I think the really great teachers have a call to teach, as the preachers feel a call to preach. Their services will never be adequately rewarded in money; and that is not the prime object with them. Fair salaries they should have, because they have a right to live comfortably, to go into good society, to buy books, to have the means to pursue research, to travel some, and to bring up a family. But beyond that I doubt if it is



well to go. There is a danger of commercializing education in putting salaries on a strictly money basis, as well as in teaching bookkeeping in college instead of Latin and Greek. We teachers must get our reward in something better than money—in the dignity and prestige belonging to the position; in research; in the pursuit of high ideals; in the discovery of God-given talent and stimulating, developing, molding this; in the homage that comes after a while from one's disciples. "Did not our hearts burn within us as he talked to us?" said the two disciples when the now recognized Jesus suddenly vanished from their sight after that wonderful talk by the way and at Emmaus. We have all had something like that experience at some epoch in our lives. "There come moments when some intimate experience is confided to us, and then in the pause of talk we become aware that we are in the presence of a human soul behind the familiar face of our friend, and that we are on holy ground." It is at such moments that the best teaching is done. Neither master nor disciple is aware that it is a lesson; it is not instruction, but communion. Both sides are off guard, all barriers are down, and nothing hinders the influence of spirit upon spirit.

It is the personality, then, of the teacher that is all-important. "When a man recalls his educational experience," says Mr. Mabie, "he finds that many of his richest opportunities were not identified with subjects or systems or apparatus, but with teachers." As we look back after twenty years we find that most of the men who lectured to us have faded away with the lessons we learned from them; but here and there a personality is still distinct, as in the mountains at sunrise a high peak stands out here and there like an Ægean island in the sea of fog that has settled down upon all the rest. Those were the teachers who had the happy faculty to "impart the breath of life by giving us inspiration and impulse." They were the ones that revealed to us the rich personalities of the past, mediated between us and the great books in which is stored up the wisdom of the ages. Real teaching must be, as Edward Thring used to say, transmission "from the living, through

the living, into the living." These middle men through whom the living stream is to come to young men and women in the critical period of their college days ought to be rich and strong and winning personalities. Most men who do much in the world point back to some teacher who opened their eyes to a new world about them, and the chief element in the transformation is always sympathy. By means of that the soul of the disciple opens to the influence of the master as the flower to the radiance of the sun. So Bishop McTyeire pointed to Landon C. Garland, Bishop Galloway to L. Q. C. Lamar, Dr. Baskervill and Dr. Tillett to Thomas R. Price, Dr. Alexander to Dr. Broadus, President Adams to Andrew D. White, President Garfield to Mark Hopkins.

Shall I name one or two of these great teachers whom I have known? I came in my college days under the influence of one of these strong personalities. He has lived his whole life of eighty-three years in the State where he was born, and that whole State has been more influenced for good by him in that long period than by any other man. He has taught fifty-four years in the same small college, and has given impulse and inspiration to many generations of college boys—one of the ablest and the very best man I have ever known, the most potent human influence in my life.

"To thee it was given  
Many to save with thyself;  
And at the end of thy day,  
O faithful shepherd, to come,  
Bringing thy sheep in thy hand."

When I speak of Dr. Carlisle, I am sure to think also of dear, good, simple, sincere Dr. Garland. There will never be another college president like him in America. "The beauty of declining years, the nobility of race and of high-bred appearance, the sunlit eyes, the fine mouth and frank, kindly countenance—a type, in short, of one who has lived an honest, well-filled life, whose conscience is easy and whose soul is pure." The words were written about an ideal French old gentleman, but surely they describe Chancellor Garland. I see him now in his favor-



ite seat toward evening—the bench under the magnolia at his front door—a frail, thin old man, much bent, his white hair covered with a velvet cap, his dress simple, his features strongly marked, and strikingly like Henry Clay's. Over sixty years professor, and president at different times of three colleges or universities, he had had many honors; but they had sought him, not he them. He had worn his honors as he would a garment; they were not a part of him, and he could lay them aside as he put off a garment. But his honor, his honesty, his sincerity, his fidelity, his truthfulness, his trust in God, his serenity of disposition, his love of birds and trees and flowers and children were part of his nature, and he could not lay them off. What made bad students respect him, good students revere him, alumni venerate him, the faculty and their wives and children look up to him as to one of the old Hebrew patriarchs? It was his character—the character of a simple, austere, kindly, gentle, sweet, truthful, sincere, righteous, noble man. He was greater than anything he did; like Nathanael of old, a man in whom was no guile, and free from all selfishness. While he lived here his daily walk was better for the students than a religious revival, and his memory is one of the chief assets of an institution in whose service have died men like Dr. Summers, Bishop McTyeire, Dodd, Reese, Briggs, Morgan, Malone, Menees, Maddin, Merrill, Safford, Baskervill, and Tigert.

"The noble desire to honor those whom you think worthy of honor," Thomas Carlyle commended to the students of Edinburgh University. Reverence is a priceless quality in young people, and it seems such a natural and easy thing when a man like Dr. Carlisle or Dr. Garland is on a college campus; and problems of discipline and diligence are so much easier in the atmosphere of such teachers. Be glad, young men and women of Vanderbilt, that you still have with you a figure worthy of such reverence, a professor modest as he is learned, the best-read man that ever was here—the senior member of the present faculty. His presence on these grounds is a benediction.

William James, the great Harvard psychologist, made recently a very wise speech to the students of Radcliffe College.

"The higher education," he said, "should enable us to know a good man when we see him. . . . The feeling for a good human job anywhere, the admiration for the really admirable, the disesteem of what is cheap and trashy and impermanent—this is what we call the critical sense, the sense for ideal values; it is the better part of what men know as wisdom. . . . The sense for human superiority ought then to be our line. . . . Our colleges ought to have lit up in us a lasting relish for the better kind of man, a loss of appetite for mediocrities and a disgust for cheap-jacks. We ought to smell, as it were, the difference in quality in men and their proposals when we enter the world of affairs about us."

But in talking of the chief business of the higher education, to "enable us to know a good man when we see him," Professor James had in mind a safeguard against a possible danger to democracy. He is talking of a European's view when he says: "Vulgarity enthroned and institutionalized, elbowing everything from the highway—this they tell us is our irremediable destiny." But I think it is easy to see that he fears the European view of us may prove to be right. "The privileged aristocracies of the foretimes, with all their iniquities," he says, "did at least preserve some taste for higher human quality and honor certain forms of refinement by their enduring traditions." And one readily recalls that this was just the view of Dr. Arnold of Rugby.

I share the feeling of danger threatening democracy to which Professor James refers, and I believe in his remedy. Young people in college and university must be taught to know a good man when they see him. And it seems to me we southern people have had in our own time as remarkable an object lesson of this sort as the world ever saw—a good and great man, idolized by a whole people, tried by the severest tests under the blaze of the search lights of the whole civilized world. Some of us know, and the rest have heard and read, of what happened in this country from 1860 to 1870. There was offered then, unconsciously, what might be called a university course in ethics to form or test the character of a whole people.



Gen. Robert E. Lee was the instructor, and his immediate scholars were, from 1861 to 1865, the Army of Northern Virginia, from 1865 to 1870 the students and faculty of Washington College; but back of these, and looking on as a vast audience at a great trial scene, stood the whole southern people; back of these a still wider outer circle, the whole American nation; and back of these we see now already coming into view the circle of the whole civilized world. To their honor be it said they stood the test; the army and the whole people of the South responded as the needle to the magnet. They had a supremely great and good man among them, peerless, I think, in the whole history of the American people—I say this with a full appreciation of Washington and Lincoln—and they knew the good man when they saw him. The best proof was the unparalleled confidence and devotion of the whole southern army, the trust and homage of his whole people. This confidence and trust, born of an unprecedented series of victories in 1862, grew into devotion and loyalty such as, it seems to me, no man, even a military hero, has ever before aroused and so completely retained, an allegiance as unwavering and unquestioned in defeat as in victory. Gettysburg was a crucial test; Appomattox was the supreme proof. The army, the people, accepted the final result without criticism or blame of their great leader. They felt, they knew, that “Marse Robert” had done all that human agency could accomplish, that defeat was unavoidable because he could not forfend it. Because they were able to recognize the worth of such a man and submit unquestioningly to his guidance, they were able as a people to endure the terrible strain of reconstruction days with a heroism almost equal to that of war times. When a whole people looks up with pride and complete devotion to a supremely great and good man, the whole mass is uplifted and purified. Ah, my friends, I do not see how the people that produced and appreciated General Lee can ever become degenerate while that memory lasts!

And now, finally, what is the lesson of the moment for us as a people to learn from our hero? It seems to me to be this: As

I read the daily papers, I cannot help feeling that grave dangers are ahead of our democracy. Can we stand our prosperity? Will not the worship of the almighty dollar carry us as a people to perdition? I am afraid that what the Europeans say of us as a nation is true. As a people, we love the dollar better than anything else in the universe. If that be true, with the old checks of religion so largely gone and ethical standards so changed, what will save us? The men who have sold their souls for wealth are beyond redemption; we must appeal to the young. And what is so likely to be potent with them as the proof that their ideal hero was above money and beyond price, his whole life an unconscious protest against the worship of wealth? Here is the proof. He was our finest gentleman, sprung from a line of noble ancestors reaching back through Robert Bruce, of Scotland, to the Norman Conquest, the son of "Light-Horse Harry" Lee and husband of the great-granddaughter of Martha Washington, owner of the baronial manor of Arlington and possessor otherwise of a princely fortune. He had lost all in the cataclysm of civil war; and when he was thus impoverished, this is what happened. In the autumn of 1863 the city council of Richmond voted him a house for his family, but he declined it, suggesting "that whatever means the city council may have to spare for this purpose may be devoted to the relief of the families of our soldiers in the field." After the war an English nobleman offered him a country estate with an annuity of £3,000; but he declined, saying: "I must abide the fortunes and share the fate of my people." In 1865 he accepted the presidency of Washington College at a salary of \$1,500 a year; but when General Ewell, in 1868, gave \$500 to the college on condition that it be added to General Lee's salary, the latter declined it, writing General Ewell: "I already receive from the college a larger amount than my poor services are worth." He was invited to become the head of a firm in New York to represent southern commerce, with a salary of \$50,000; but this, too, he declined, saying: "I am grateful, but I have a self-imposed task which I must accomplish; I have led the young men of the South in battle; I have seen



many of them die on the field; I shall devote my remaining energies to training young men to do their duty in life." The presidency of the Southern Insurance Company, in which Hampton, Gordon, B. H. Hill, and other distinguished ex-Confederates were directors, was offered him at a salary of \$10,000; but this also he declined, saying: "I feel that I ought not to abandon the position I hold at Washington College at this time or as long as I can be of service to it." The distinguished ex-Confederate officer sent to make him the offer said: "We do not wish you to give up your present position, General, or to discharge any duties in connection with our company. The truth is, we only want your name connected with the company. That would amply compensate us for the salary we offer you." General Lee's face flushed, and he replied: "I am sorry, sir, that you are so little acquainted with my character as to suppose that my name is for sale at any price." "I found," says Dr. J. William Jones, "his letter book filled with replies to offers of this character." In May, 1870, when General Lee was away seeking health, the Board of Trustees of the college deeded the President's house, which had been built under General Lee's supervision, to Mrs. Lee, with an annuity of \$3,500. But he declined, saying: "I am unwilling that my family should become a tax to the college, but desire all its funds should be devoted to the purposes of education. I know that my wishes on this subject are equally shared by my wife." After the General's death the trustees sent Mrs. Lee a check for the first quarter of the annuity; but she promptly returned it, with a beautiful letter of thanks, saying that she could not accept the annuity, and was ready to give up the house to the new president whom they should elect. The new president elected was her own son, and she died in the president's house.

My chief motive in introducing here the character of Robert E. Lee is a recent personal experience. I read last winter nine volumes—several thousand pages—for light on his character. Perhaps I was homesick for my own people, and so drawn to their ideal hero; certainly I was curious to see whether an idol of my boyhood could bear the test of the scrutiny of disillu-

sioned middle age. Few of the heroes of my youth have stood such a test. I had tried it with Nelson; and I still regard him the "greatest sailor since the world began;" but his character did not stand the personal test. Self was too prominent. But in General Lee I was not disappointed. He was greater than I had ever dreamed. There is absolutely no littleness in that majestic man. "In God and godlike men we put our trust." Surely to our hero Tennyson's words are as appropriate as to the great Duke:

The statesman-warrior, moderate, resolute,  
 Whole in himself, a common good.  
 . . . man of amplest influence,  
 Yet clearest of ambitious crime,  
 Our greatest, yet with least pretense,  
 Great in council and great in war,  
 Foremost captain of his time,  
 Rich in saving common-sense,  
 And, as the greatest only are,  
 In his simplicity sublime.  
 O good gray head which all men knew,  
 O voice from which their omens all men drew,  
 O iron nerve to true occasion true,  
 O fall'n at length that tower of strength  
 Which stood four-square to all the winds that blew!

And with the words which the poet addresses to the shade of England's greatest seaman, beside whom her greatest soldier was to rest, we may suppose invoked the shade of Lee's great lieutenant, near whom he lies:

If aught of things that here befall  
 Touch a spirit among things divine,  
 If love of country move thee there at all,  
 Be glad, because his bones are laid by thine!  
 And thro' the centuries let a people's voice  
 In full acclaim,  
 A people's voice,  
 The proof and echo of all human fame,  
 A people's voice, when they rejoice  
 At civic revel and pomp and game,  
 Attest their great commander's claim  
 With honor, honor, honor, honor to him,  
 Eternal honor to his name.



## REPORT OF THE CHANCELLOR.

To the Board of Trust of Vanderbilt University:

The call of the roll of the Board of Trust at this meeting brings forcibly to mind the loss sustained during the year in the death of one of our members, Bishop W. W. Duncan. Two years ago Bishop Duncan, in feeble health, attended his last meeting of this Board. At our meeting last June he was too feeble to be present, but sent a message of sympathy and interest. In his death the University has suffered an unmistakable loss. He was one of the most punctual members of the Board, rarely if ever missed a meeting, remained throughout all the public exercises of University week, and interested himself in every way in the business of the University. His grasp of educational matters was accurate and minute. His sympathies were broad and his views were liberal. His presence will be missed in our meetings, his counsel in our deliberations, and his influence in every movement designed to advance the interests of the University.

Aside from this loss, the work of the University shows a satisfactory record for the year. In fact, it rarely happens that a year passes by so smoothly as the past has done. The work of the students has been in the main commendable. The record of the attendance has been larger than ever before in the history of the University; for the first time the total enrollment has exceeded nine hundred.

It is interesting to note that for three years in succession the record of attendance has been broken. Two years ago the total number registered was 832; last year it was 884; and this year, 902. Our professors have all been at their posts during the year, and have carried out the work as laid down in the catalogue. Our building operations hampered our work slightly at the beginning of the year. Furman Hall was not ready until late in October. This delayed the opening of the chemical laboratory, but the facilities there provided were such that it was easy to make up for lost time after the students once began work. Nothing, therefore, has been lost in the work of the year. Through this delay in getting possession of Furman Hall we were similarly delayed in equipping the basement of College Hall for work in Physics. This task was begun last summer, but could not be

completed until the early winter. The laboratory was in running order by the first of January, and since then students in Elementary Physics have had regular work with an ample supply of simple apparatus. During the summer of 1907 the Department of Geology, including the museum, was moved from Science Hall to College Hall. The museum occupies two large rooms on the north wing of the first floor, while the working rooms of the department, with a large part of the collections in mineralogy, occupy the north half of the basement. In this way the Department of Geology has more ample quarters than ever before provided, while our valuable collections, including an excellent library in this subject, are housed in a fireproof building, and so guarded from loss.

In other particulars also the work of the University was readjusted at the opening of the last term. After the meeting of the Board in June, 1907, several appointments were made by the Executive Committee. These included Mr. Robert H. McNeilly, Instructor in Engineering; Mr. C. E. White, M.A., Instructor in Mathematics; Mr. Frank F. Frantz, M.A., Instructor in French; H. W. Anderson, B.A., Fellow and Assistant in Biology; H. E. Hayden, Jr., M.A., Fellow and Assistant in Geology; Daniel E. McGugin, Ph.B., LL.B., Instructor in Constitutional Law and Engineering Contracts. The appointment of an additional Instructor in French was made necessary by the large increase in the freshman class in September. The teaching force provided in French and German proved inadequate, and it became necessary to provide two additional sections. We were fortunate in being able to secure the services of Mr. Frantz, one of our former students and assistants, now Professor of Romance Languages in the Peabody Teachers' College. Mr. McGugin has for the past three years served as coach for the University football team, and in this capacity has made a reputation not only throughout the South, but throughout the whole United States. His influence with the students has been so strong and so wholesome that the University was glad of an opportunity to use his services for teaching certain subjects we had long desired to introduce. Engineering students have especially needed a course in contracts. This course will enable them with more intelligence to draw specifications for important engineering work. We have also arranged to introduce next year under Mr. McGugin's direction



a course in Constitutional Law, which will give literary students a better conception of the development of the American constitution and the application of principles of government to civic affairs.

Notable improvement was also made last year in the work of freshman English. This class, numbering 121, occupied the entire time of Mr. F. R. Bryson, and the year's work was devoted chiefly to writing themes, illustrating and applying class work in Composition and Rhetoric. Altogether, I am satisfied that the work of the past year was in advance of any year's work ever done by this class before.

The following table shows the number of persons giving instruction in the University this year as compared with last year:

	1906-07.	1907-08.
Professors .....	46	45
Associate Professors .....	0	4
Adjunct and Assistant Professors.....	12	8
Instructors .....	10	15
Lecturers, Demonstrators, and Assistants.....	36	46
Fellows and Assistants.....	7	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	111	123

The attendance on the University as a whole is set forth in the following table:

	1906-07.	1907-08.
Academic .....	224	261
Engineering .....	83	84
Biblical .....	103	106
Law .....	74	77
Medical .....	215	207
Pharmacy .....	53	54
Dental .....	157	143
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	909	932
Less names counted twice.....	25	30
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	884	902

The names counted twice in the table of attendance are distributed as follows, the figures of 1906-07 being added for comparison:

	1906-07.	1907-08.
Academic and Engineering.....	2	5
Academic and Theological.....	17	18
Academic and Law.....	3	2
Academic and Medical.....	3	1
Academic and Pharmacy.....	0	2
Pharmacy and Medical.....	0	2
	<hr/> 25	<hr/> 30

With regard to the preceding tables attention is called to the fact that there are eighty-four engineering students and not eighty-three, as the number is printed in the General Register. The mistake is one of counting merely, as eighty-four names are properly listed in our catalogue. After the catalogue list was prepared for publication the following students matriculated in the Academic Department, and should, therefore, be added to the total enrolled for year. The names are: V. W. Blake and W. D. Self. The name of Howard McCoy Sherrell, Dellrose, Tenn., was inadvertently omitted. There should also be added in the Medical Department the names of two postgraduate students: C. S. Burns, Davis, Okla., and S. C. Duggan, Eagleville, Tenn. This makes the total attendance in that department 207 and the total attendance of the University 902. The most marked feature in this table is the gratifying increase of attendance in the Academic Department. An increase of thirty-seven in one year is most unusual. Never before in the history of the University, not even in the early days, when a large part of our students were enrolled in preparatory classes, did the attendance ever reach the figure of this year. There is also a slight increase in the Engineering, Biblical, Law, and Pharmacy Departments, with a small falling off in the Medical and Dental Departments.

#### ACADEMIC AND ENGINEERING DEPARTMENTS.

The number of students taking graduate courses in the Academic and Engineering Departments is forty-eight. Of this number, twenty-seven are undergraduates and twenty-one may be considered graduate students exclusively.

The institutions from which our graduates have received their early degrees are as follows:



Vanderbilt University.	Mississippi College.
Emory College.	Morrisville College.
Emory and Henry College.	Princeton University.
Baltimore Woman's College.	Newberry College.
Hendrix College.	Trinity College.
University of Virginia.	Wabash College.

The loss of the University Library by fire three years ago was particularly damaging to graduate work. During the past three years we have endeavored to make our purchases of books along lines of work offered by professors to graduate students. In this way we have built up again a satisfactory nucleus of books for the use of graduate students. During the past year special attention was given to German and quite a number of valuable works were purchased in this department. History and English, being our most popular departments, come in for a share every year. Next year we shall enlarge our purchases in Latin. Half a dozen rooms have been set apart in College Hall as seminary rooms for graduate work. We are trying the experiment of placing special libraries in these rooms in order that graduate students may have at hand the works chiefly needed for consultation. In the Mathematical room our collection has been largely increased by several hundred volumes contributed from the private library of Professor Vaughn. It has not been found feasible to arrange a special seminary room in English Literature and History. The work of these subjects is so broad that it demands the resources of our whole library, and no special collection can be formed at present in these subjects.

The enrollment in undergraduate classes as compared with last year is shown by the following table:

	1906-07.	1907-08.
Seniors .....	27	38
Juniors .....	45	41
Sophomores .....	51	51
Freshmen .....	74	104
Irregulars .....	2	6
	<hr/> 199	<hr/> 240

The most noticeable fact in the above table is the increase in the number of freshmen. With twenty-nine Engineering freshmen added to the list, less three names counted twice, it will be

seen that we had a total freshman class of one hundred and thirty. The effect of this large attendance on our teaching force, particularly in modern languages, has already been mentioned.

The loss and gain of the three higher classes as compared with one year ago is shown in the following table:

	1906-07.		1907-08.	Loss.	Gain.
Juniors .....	45	Seniors .....	38	16	9
Sophomores .....	51	Juniors .....	40	22	11
Freshmen .....	74	Sophomores .....	51	31	8
				—	—
				69	28

The distribution of our gain may be seen from the following table:

	1906-07.	1907-08.
From other classes and departments.....	10	11
Students admitted to advanced standing.....	7	7
Old students returned .....	6	10
	—	—
	23	28

As usual, we present the history of the present Senior Class since entering the University four years ago:

#### CLASS OF 1908.

Entering class .....	62		
Passing to Sophomore lost original Freshmen.....			23
Passing to Junior lost original Freshmen.....			11
Passing to Senior lost original Freshmen.....			10
Passing to Junior gained original Freshmen.....		1	
Passing to Senior gained original Freshmen.....		1	
	—	—	—
	62	2	44
Original Freshmen in the Senior Class.....	20		
Whole number of Seniors in attendance during the session.....	38		
Number graduating .....	35		

The attendance on the Engineering Department by classes is indicated as follows:

	1906-07.	1907-08.
Graduate .....	1	0
Seniors .....	14	13
Juniors .....	14	19



	1906-07.	1907-08.
Sophomores .....	20	21
Freshmen .....	34	29
Irregular .....	0	2
	—	—
	83	84

According to the report of the Dean of the Engineering Department, of the fifty-five students above the Freshman Class, thirty-five are pursuing the course in Civil Engineering, fourteen in Mechanical Engineering, one in Electrical Engineering, two in Chemical Engineering, three in Mining Engineering.

#### NEW STUDENTS.

The number of new students admitted into the Academic and Engineering Departments was one hundred and forty-one this year as compared with one hundred and twenty-one last year and one hundred and twenty-eight the year before. The following comparative statement shows the manner in which these students entered the University:

#### ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

	'06-'07.	'07-'08.
Credited from other colleges to higher classes.....	12	6
Admitted into advanced classes from certificating schools....	2	1
Credited from other colleges to Freshman and irregular classes .....	8	15
Admitted on certificate to Freshman and irregular classes....	33	53
Admitted on examination to Freshman and irregular classes..	33	36
	—	—
Totals .....	88	111

#### ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Credited from other colleges to higher classes.....	1	2
Credited from other colleges to Freshman and irregular classes .....	1	1
Admitted on certificate to Freshman and irregular classes....	19	20
Admitted on examination to Freshman and irregular classes..	12	8
	—	—
Totals .....	33	31
Grand totals .....	121	142

Of these, one hundred and eighteen have come from forty-one high and preparatory schools and twenty-four have come from twenty-three institutions of collegiate grade, as follows:

*Schools.*

Anderson (Ind.) High School.....	1
Barton High School, Mobile, Ala.....	1
Battle Ground Academy, Franklin, Tenn.....	6
Bowen School, Nashville, Tenn.....	4
Branham and Hughes School, Spring Hill, Tenn.....	14
Brownsville (Tenn.) Training School.....	2
Castle Heights, Lebanon, Tenn.....	4
Chamberlain-Hunt Academy, Port Gibson, Miss.....	1
Chattanooga (Tenn.) High School.....	1
College Grove (Tenn.) Training School.....	2
Columbia (Tenn.) Military Academy.....	2
Columbus (Ga.) High School.....	1
Conder School, Huntsville, Ala.....	1
Cumberland City Academy, Tenn.....	1
Fitzgerald Training School, Trenton, Tenn.....	5
Fogg High School, Nashville, Tenn.....	13
Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Ga.....	1
Hawkins School, Gallatin, Tenn.....	1
Howard Institute, Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.....	1
Kansas City (Mo.) Manual Training High School.....	1
Lindsay-Wilson School, Columbia, Ky.....	1
Louisville (Ky.) Male High School.....	1
McFerrin Training School, Martin, Tenn.....	1
McTyeire Institute, McKenzie, Tenn.....	1
Massey School, Cornersville, Tenn.....	1
Memphis (Tenn.) High School.....	3
Montgomery Bell Academy, Nashville, Tenn.....	7
Mooney School .....	2
New Market (Ala.) Training School.....	1
St. Mary's School, Memphis, Tenn.....	1
Severy School, Nashville, Tenn.....	1
Shelbyville (Ind.) High School.....	1
Stetson University, Preparatory Department, DeLand, Fla.....	1
Timpson (Tex.) High School.....	1
Union City (Tenn.) High School.....	1
University School, Memphis, Tenn.....	5
University School, Nashville, Tenn.....	10
Vanderbilt Training School, Elkton, Ky.....	1
Ward Seminary, Nashville, Tenn.....	6
Webb School, Bellbuckle, Tenn.....	8
San Antonio (Tex.) Military School.....	1
Total .....	118

*Colleges.*

Alabama Polytechnic Institute.....	1
Central University of Kentucky.....	1
Carson and Newman College.....	1



Cumberland Female College.....	I
DePauw University .....	I
Emory and Henry College.....	I
Georgetown College .....	I
LaGrange Female College .....	I
Louisiana State University.....	I
Marvin College .....	I
Oklahoma A. & M. College.....	I
Peabody College for Teachers.....	I
Princeton University .....	I
Randolph-Macon College .....	I
Southwestern University .....	I
Texas A. & M. College.....	I
Trinity College .....	I
University of Chicago .....	I
University of Mississippi .....	I
University of North Carolina.....	I
University of Virginia .....	I
Woman's College of Baltimore.....	I
Young Harris College .....	2
<hr/>	
Total .....	24

From the above list it will be seen that Branham & Hughes School, Spring Hill, Tenn., leads with fourteen; Fogg High School, Nashville, Tenn., follows with thirteen; Wallace University School, Nashville, Tenn., ten; and Webb School, Bellbuckle, Tenn., eight.

The following table, showing the number examined, passed, and conditioned in each subject, gives some indication of the preparation of the students for college work. Students who enter by certificate are credited with a pass unless the amount of work or time spent on some subject is deficient. Those admitted from other colleges are not included.

<i>Latin.</i>		'06-'07.	'07-'08.	<i>Algebra.</i>		'06-'07.	'07-'08.
Without condition....	41	66		Without condition....	92	100	
With condition.....	20	33		With condition.....	14	15	
<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
Totals .....	61	99		Totals .....	106	115	
 <i>Greek.</i>				 <i>Geometry.</i>			
Without condition....	24	27		Without condition....	..	99	
With condition.....	9	13		With condition.....	..	12	
<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
Totals .....	33	40		Totals .....	..	111	

<i>English.</i>		<i>German.</i>			
	'06-'07.	'07-'08.			
Without condition....	84	97	Without condition....	32	21
With condition.....	11	19	With condition.....	5	8
	—	—		—	—
Totals .....	95	116	Totals .....	37	29
<i>History.</i>		<i>French.</i>			
Without condition....	80	82	Without condition....	16	16
With condition.....	11	30	With condition.....	3	1
	—	—		—	—
Totals .....	91	112	Totals .....	19	17
<i>Science.</i>					
Without condition....	52	77			
With condition.....	3	4			
	—	—			
Totals .....	55	81			

The following table shows the attendance of students during the past year on the various courses offered in the Academic Department:

Latin I., 62; II., 34; III., 4; Graduate, 3.  
 Greek I., 43; II., 24; III., 8; Graduate, 4.  
 French I., 85; II., 66; III., 10; Graduate, 4.  
 Sanskrit I., 1; II., —.  
 Italian, 12.  
 German I., 51; II., 45; III., 7; Graduate, 5.  
 German Conversation, 5.  
 English I., 121; II., 58; III., 29; IV., 2.  
 Graduate English Philology, 6.  
 Graduate English Literature, 26.  
 Mental and Moral Philosophy I., 53; II., 7; Graduate, 2.  
 Biblical Literature, 9.  
 Public Speaking, 51.  
 Astronomy I., 18; Graduate, 2.  
 History I., 75; II., 29; III., 12; Graduate, 11.  
 Economics I., 39; II., 25; Graduate, 16.  
 Physics I., 67; II., 6; III., 27; IV., 63.  
 Geology I., 42; II., 5; III., 11; IV., —; V., 2.  
 Physiology, 25.  
 Biology I., 24; II., —; III., 6; IV., 12; V., —; VI., 6.  
 Chemistry I., a., 149; I., b., 72; II., a., 22; b., 41; III., 16; IV., 10; V., 19; VI., 7; VII., 1; IX., 2; XIV., 2; XV., 1.  
 Mathematics I., 127; II., 39; III., 3; Graduate, 2.

The arrangement of work for next year will proceed along lines already laid down. A number of improvements already begun will be continued, and it is our purpose to make the class work of the University more effective than ever before. The work of the freshman class in English will be continued after the present plan in charge of Mr. F. R. Bryson, Instructor. Constant practice will be given in theme-writing, with such class work as may be possible in Composition and Rhetoric and in Literature. Except for very good reasons no new student will be allowed to omit this course. The undergraduate work in Mathematics will be largely in the hands of competent and experienced instructors, Mr. C. E. White, M.A., and Mr. B. E. Mitchell, B.A. The freshman class will be divided into at least five sections, so as to insure daily drill on the part of every student. In the place of two Fellows in Latin and Greek, Mr. George R. Mayfield, M.A. (Vanderbilt), will be employed as Instructor, and will give his whole time to these subjects. An Instructorship has also been provided in French in place of the usual Fellowship, and will be filled next year by Mr. John R. Fisher, M.A. (Vanderbilt). The freshman class will be divided into four sections. In this way personal attention can be given to each student, particularly as regards matters of pronunciation. Experience has shown that it is impossible to teach successfully beginners' classes in modern languages in large sections. Daily practice in pronunciation and composition is essential. The policy just indicated will also be followed in German, and Dr. S. N. Hagen, as Assistant Professor, will continue his work in this department in connection with his classes in English Philology.

It will be seen from the foregoing statements that the University has practically eliminated the whole category of Teaching Fellowships and has placed all the work of the freshman class in experienced as well as in competent hands. Men filling Instructorships here have often declined professorships in other institutions. They are, therefore, thoroughly equipped for their work, and will give even to the youngest and most backward student that skilled personal attention so much needed.

The Department of Biology will be provided next year with enlarged quarters in Science Hall. This is made possible by the removal of Geology from that building to College Hall. When



this is done, all our science work will have undergone a readjustment and improvement.

It may be safely stated that never before in the history of the University have we been able to furnish so large or so well equipped a teaching force as will be provided next year, and never before have we provided such excellent facilities for laboratory work in every department of scientific instruction. The changes introduced within the last two years have been marked and far-reaching, and ought to tell in better work throughout the whole University.

Attention should be called in this connection to the new course offered for next year in what is called Agricultural Engineering. This course combines certain practical subjects both in the Academic and Engineering Departments, and aims to provide for the student special equipment in chemistry, geology, and biology as well as in shop work and mechanics. No attempt is made to provide practical instruction in the manual details of farming, but it is thought that the student taking this course can make application of his university training to the daily needs of a practical life. It is perhaps a debatable question whether this course should be considered as belonging to the Academic or the Engineering Department and whether it should be rewarded with the degree of B.S. or B.E. The faculty has settled the question for the time being, but an argument is made in the report of Dean Schuerman, of the Engineering Department, that this course is not sufficiently technical to be considered an engineering course. In the opinion of the Dean it should be assigned to the Academic Department and rewarded with the degree of B.S. This is a question which will be further considered by the faculty during the coming year.

#### OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The report of the Dean of the Department of Pharmacy shows a satisfactory attendance, being fifty-five this year against fifty-three last year. Unfortunately, there is a large falling off in passing from the junior class to the senior, amounting to about fifty per cent. This is caused by reason of the fact that most students who complete our junior year are able to stand the State examinations and enter upon the practice of their profession.

The laboratories for Pharmacy provided in Furman Hall meet all reasonable demands of this department. On this point the Dean, Dr. J. T. McGill, says: "While not the largest, they are, I believe, not surpassed in convenience and completeness of equipment by those of any other school of Pharmacy in the United States."

The attendance on the Medical Department shows a very slight decrease, being two hundred and seven this year against two hundred and fifteen in the year 1906-07. The change made three years ago in requirements for admission works well. While we lose some students each year, we have greatly improved the general quality of our material. The Secretary informs me that last fall he turned away between twelve and eighteen students seeking admission. Another rule adopted by the Faculty guards the entrance to our Department from other medical schools. We do not now accept credits from other institutions, but require students seeking advanced standing to stand examinations on subjects previously taken. The result of this rule is that poor students do not attempt to come to us from other institutions; those who do come are uniformly high-class men. Knowing they will have to stand the examinations, naturally they prepare for them. The Faculty expected that this class of students would be eliminated entirely by our rule. Experience shows this not to be the case. We still have students from other institutions, and the quality is far better than we have had before. The *Journal of the American Medical Association* has just issued its report showing failures of students before various State Boards. I am glad to report that Vanderbilt did not have a single failure, though our graduates were tested by eleven State Boards. This is the most gratifying report in our history. When such institutions as Harvard and Johns Hopkins are reported with failures, it can be seen that our standing is among the very best in the United States. The great need of the Department for many years has been increase in hospital facilities. The free dispensary that has been conducted at the college provided only a partial remedy for this state of affairs. Last summer certain changes were made in the first floor of the college building so as to provide four hospital wards at the college. In this college hospital one hundred and thirty-two cases were treated during last year. The average length of time each patient was in the hospital was

fifteen days. As this hospital brings in very little in the way of receipts, it will be seen that it adds materially to the expenses of the Department. This increase in expenses was met by the voluntary action of the students in suggesting to the faculty an increase of twenty-five dollars per annum in tuition fee. This went into effect last year, and just about proved sufficient to meet the additional expenditure caused by the hospital. It is gratifying to note that this increase in fees, although adopted so suddenly, did not seem to reduce materially the number of students. In addition to the college hospital the students carried on their work as usual at the City Hospital and in the free dispensary. In this latter institution between four and five thousand patients were treated.

Reports from the Dean and also from the Secretary and Manager of the Dental Department show a most satisfactory year's work. The attendance is slightly below that of one year ago, probably by reason of the increase in fees. A marked improvement in the instruction of the department was made the present year by a more careful grading of courses. The classes are now almost entirely separated, and the result has been a decided improvement in the work.

In the Law Department the record has surpassed even the record-breaking year reported in June, 1907. The attendance has been seventy-seven against seventy-four the year previous. This large increase in enrollment seems now to be permanent. It is hoped that we shall never return to the meager numbers of a few years ago. The junior class is reported to be the best in numbers and material the Department has ever had. This results in part from the enforcement of a high school requirement for entrance, which was adopted at the beginning of the present session. Dr. Allen G. Hall, as Chairman of the Faculty, declined to matriculate a number of students who desired to enter, but who were deficient in literary attainments. The attendance on this Department comes from seventeen States, so that it will be seen that the reputation of the Department is not confined to Tennessee. Some improvements have been introduced the present year in methods of teaching. One of these has been the extension of the Moot Court. Three periods per week are now given to this practical work, and the results have been very gratifying. Another improvement has been the introduction in some classes of the case



system as a substitute for the lecture method of teaching. The lecture method, indeed, has never been in vogue in Vanderbilt University, but has been used only to supplement text-book work. The introduction of the case system has justified itself in every class and every subject where it has been attempted. It will no doubt win its way still further in the Department. This is in accord with the history of this method of instruction in the leading law schools of the country.

A most important pending change in this Department is the extension of the Law course from two to three years. Now that this matter has received the favorable consideration of the Board of Trust, the Faculty proposes to inaugurate a new course of study beginning with the fall term of 1910. While we have no apologies to make for the work done in the Department in the past, and while we believe that this work compares most favorably with that done in any law school in the country, it is but reasonable to expect great improvement from the addition of another year to the course. More subjects can be introduced, and the work in these will be more extensive and more thorough.

The Biblical Department again shows the largest enrollment in its history, having a total of one hundred and six. Of this number, eighty-nine are theological students proper and the remainder are theological candidates. Of the theological students proper, sixty-three come from colleges of recognized standing, ten from colleges of lower grade, and sixteen from preparatory schools; forty-nine students hold baccalaureate degrees. These students represent further thirty degree-conferring institutions, whether colleges or universities, and twenty-eight different Annual Conferences. The increase in attendance in this Department within the past three years has been apparently occasioned by the relaxation of rigid rules for admission and graduation. The Faculty has gone one step farther in this direction. Heretofore the candidate for the B.D. degree was required to take both Hebrew and Greek in his theological course. Now students may take both these languages or may select only Greek. Students who omit both of these languages and pursue an exclusively English theological course of the same length will receive a diploma of graduation, but not a degree. The Faculty would still advise all theological students to study both Hebrew and Greek, but the requirements will be no longer absolute.

The Correspondence School continues to grow, and the enrollment during the past year has reached one thousand two hundred and seventeen. The number enrolled and at work April 15, 1908, was nine hundred and eleven. Prof. J. L. Cuninggim remains the able Director of this School, and is largely responsible for its success.

The Cole Lectures were delivered during the year by Rev. George Jackson, of Toronto, Canada, and gave great satisfaction. The published volume will be ready during the coming summer. Out of the Cole Lecture Fund was also provided a most helpful course of lectures given during the year by Mr. John R. Mott, of New York. It will be the policy of the University through the aid of the Cole Foundation to bring distinguished lecturers here to address the Biblical Department and the whole University from time to time. These special lecturers will not, of course, turn over to the University any manuscripts for publication, but their visits will be of great importance and value.

#### GYMNASIUM AND ATHLETICS.

The work of the Gymnasium has been satisfactorily carried on during the past year under the guidance of Mr. G. T. Denton as Director and Mr. James Rhodes as Assistant. The following statistics have been prepared by him concerning the work in this Department:

##### *Fall Term.*

Number required to take work.....	221
Number excused from work .....	44
Number in four regular classes.....	116
Number substituting football.....	30
Number in Cross Country Club.....	17
Number substituting tennis .....	15
Number in Leaders' Class.....	8

##### *Spring Term.*

Number required to take work.....	190
Number in regular classes.....	20
Number substituting track .....	44
Number substituting tennis.....	16
Number substituting baseball.....	63
Number in Leaders' Class.....	6
Number excused from work.....	47

Mr. Denton has been quite successful in keeping students at work and in devising forms of exercise that are interesting as well as profitable. There has been less than the usual complaint concerning neglecting work. The Supervisory Committee receives regular reports from this Department just as from the University classes, and deficiencies here are looked after with the same care that they receive elsewhere.

The University continues to maintain a prominent position among southern institutions in athletics. This is not the place to give a detailed account of records and victories. These are preserved elsewhere, and do not pass away easily from the memory of students participating. It is proper that I should in this paragraph record my satisfaction that the University still maintains its well-established record for honor in sport as well as in class work. I very much doubt whether the honor system could be maintained in class work unless it were maintained also on the athletic field. Students who cheat in play are very apt to cheat in work, especially when we remember that from their standpoint success in games is quite as important as success in recitations. Dr. W. L. Dudley, President of the Vanderbilt Athletic Association, continues to be the President of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, and is also a member of the Executive Committee and of the Rules Committee of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States. I mention gratefully also the work of Mr. Dan McGugin, who for three years has filled the position of coach of the Vanderbilt football team. Mr. McGugin has recently moved his law office from Detroit to Nashville, and has been appointed Instructor in Constitutional Law and Engineering Contracts in Vanderbilt University. He will also continue as director of Vanderbilt athletics, and will remain in charge of the football team. His influence on the students working under him has always been wholesome, and much of the success of the University in athletics for the past three years is due to his able management.

#### LIBRARY.

Our report of last year gave in some detail the history of Library development since our fire three years ago. That report showed that the 4,800 volumes saved from the fire had been increased to 15,533 within the two years. During the past year we



have added to the general library in College Hall 2,663 volumes and 626 pamphlets. The Library subscribes for ninety periodicals and receives about forty *gratis*. Of the volumes added, 520 belong to the John J. Gill collection, which was donated to the University by Mr. John J. Gill, of Shelbyville, Tenn. This is a very valuable collection, and comprises particularly works on travel. It has been gotten together by Mr. Gill's personal efforts extending over a lifetime, and contains many valuable works on geography and adventure in every country of the globe. As the University Library was particularly lacking in this department, we value the donation of Mr. Gill all the more highly. His collection has been placed together on our shelves and a special label has been prepared and placed in each volume, showing the source of the gift. The University spent out of its general income for the additions above made to our general Library the sum of \$4,255. This makes a total of \$13,355 we have spent for books since our fire. No account is taken in this statement of the value of gifts to the Library.

The General Library in College Hall has been increased during the year by removing from Science Hall our special Library in Geology consisting of about 2,000 volumes. This Library, which includes most of the private collections of Dr. J. M. Safford, is probably the most valuable collection of books in this department to be found in the South. We are glad to have it stored in a fireproof building. This arrangement leaves in Science Hall only the Library in Biology.

We have removed during the year from College Hall to Furman Hall 858 volumes composing the special Library in Chemistry, and 148 volumes to Wesley Hall as being more appropriate to the Biblical Department.

The Biblical Library in Wesley Hall has been increased by the purchase of 128 volumes during the year at a cost of \$256.37. This Library subscribes for twenty-three periodicals and receives about the same number *gratis*.

The Law Library has expended for the purchase of books during the year the sum of \$469.25.

It must remain the policy of the University to expend as large a sum as possible from its general income for the purchase of books during the next five years. We have made gratifying progress in restoring the most needed books for general reference

and for purposes of graduate study. Special attention was given last year to the purchase of books for the Department of German. Next year Latin will come in for a large share. History and English, being the most popular subjects, are never neglected. Mathematics has been well attended to, and in addition has been aided by special additions from the private library of Professor W. J. Vaughn. We have reached the point where our professors can conduct their graduate courses without serious embarrassment; at the same time much remains to be added, and we should not decrease our expenditures for Library purposes at any time in the near future. We still look forward with hope to the time when some friend will give the University a sum of money sufficient to erect a great Library building, but such a building without an endowment for maintenance and for the purchase of books would be at present an embarrassment. The two movements must go hand in hand, and the call made for a Library building must never lack the added call for endowment and maintenance.

#### DINING ASSOCIATION.

The report from the Manager of the Club at Wesley Hall shows that board has been furnished during the year at about eleven dollars per month. This was the price at which board was furnished at Kissam Hall during the year 1906-07. The result of this was in the latter organization not satisfactory. Students expressed much discontent, and the Club was also running slightly behind and was in debt to the University. For these reasons during the past year the price of board was raised to thirteen dollars per month. In consequence there has been little or no complaint from students as to the character of board furnished, and the indebtedness of the Dining Association to the University has been wiped out. The West Side Association has elected the following directors for next year: A. M. Souby, President; Robert Vaughn, Vice President; J. M. Souby, Secretary and Treasurer; J. B. Proctor, N. Dale, John C. Ransom, W. C. Rowell, Charles Cason, and F. P. Brumbach.

The number of boarders has been slightly less than during the preceding year. Mr. John R. Waters, Treasurer and Manager, makes the following statement:

Regular boarders for eight months or more.....	129
Regular boarders for six months.....	31
Regular boarders for three months.....	50
Irregular boarders .....	22

The total receipts from all sources during the year amount to \$21,354.87. The club has furnished two meals a day to a number of students for ten and one-half dollars per month instead of thirteen dollars. Most of these were Law or Medical students, who desired to take their midday meal in the city. Arrangements have also been carried out as usual by which day students could take their midday meal in the Hall instead of returning home.

The Board of Directors has under consideration the plan of employing a regular caterer, who shall give all his time and attention to the dining room and kitchen. If employed, this will be an added expense of \$700 or \$1,000, but it is thought that this amount may be saved by more judicious purchasing and by better service rendered. No conclusion in the matter has been reached as yet.

#### Y. M. C. A.

The work of the University Y. M. C. A. has been under the direction of Mr. C. D. Daniel, who was appointed Secretary last summer to succeed Mr. A. C. Hull, resigned. Mr. Daniel promptly took charge last September, and has worked with great discretion, devotion, and success during the whole college year. The Association is organized in four Department Associations—Medical, Dental, Theological, and Academic. In addition to the General Secretary, two Assistant Secretaries are employed, and the whole Association work is under the supervision of an Alumni Advisory Committee, composed of seventeen alumni. During the year three hundred and ten men were enrolled as members. Regular weekly meetings have been held throughout the year, with an attendance of one hundred. About twenty special meetings have been held at intervals, addresses being made by such men as John R. Mott, E. C. Mercer, W. D. Weatherford, and Clayton S. Cooper. Group prayer meetings have been held almost every evening during the year. In twenty-one different groups two hundred and twenty-five men have been enrolled for Bible study. A Bible Study Institute was held at the University in November under the leadership of Dr. W. D. Weatherford, Student Secretary for the



South. During this Institute fifty delegates were present. During the year seventy-five men have been interested in mission study and seven have volunteered for work in foreign fields. There are now in the University twelve student volunteers outside the Theological Department.

The Association has been very helpful in its work for new students. Committees met the incoming trains during the opening days of the University. In College Hall an Information Bureau was conducted, where new students were given information concerning duties of matriculation and the securing of rooms. Many other services in a general way were rendered these new students.

The Association is taking steps for the inauguration of an Employment Bureau, and it is to be hoped that something definite can be put on foot for the next year. Very interesting statistics have been gathered from the student body concerning students who work while in college, and contribute largely or entirely to their own support. These statistics have been published in the January number of the *VANDERBILT QUARTERLY*.

The affairs of the Association are conducted in a businesslike manner. Seventy-five students give this work much time, and that with no purpose save that of serving the University and the student body. The work of the Association is supported by contributions from the University itself, from the faculty, the alumni, and from students. The annual budget of the Vanderbilt Association was only \$600 at the time when the University came to the rescue five years ago and contributed \$200 toward the employment of a regular Student Secretary. During the past year the Association expended the sum of \$2,670, and the budget for next year cannot well be kept under \$3,000. To raise this sum the Association must appeal to the University and to all other contributing friends for increase of gifts. It is sincerely to be hoped that no lack of funds will hamper the Association in the great work it is doing.

#### ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

It is with pleasure that a record is here made of a forward movement in the affairs of the Vanderbilt University Alumni Association. Dr. B. E. Young has been appointed Secretary of the Association, and has been furnished an office in Science Hall. Dr. Young proposes to put the Association on a business basis, and is

now systematizing all the records, correspondence, and accounts of the Association. He has made out a complete card file of graduates, with addresses, etc., in all departments except the Medical. It is to be hoped that the Association will provide Dr. Young with sufficient funds to carry out his plans. It is very desirable that he should keep in close touch with the entire body of former students, bring as many as possible into the Alumni Association, and keep them there. Through his efforts the QUARTERLY can be placed in the hands of a large number of Vanderbilt graduates, who will in this way be kept in close touch with the University. Through circulars and letters distributed from his office class reunions can be stimulated and the attendance from a distance on Commencement exercises, and especially at the alumni reunion, can be largely increased. The University will watch with much interest the new arrangements now undertaken. It is also to be hoped that this new organization will be effective in increasing the attendance on the University.

#### TWO NOTABLE GIFTS.

Mention should be made in this report of two benefactions the University has received within recent months. One of these is the founding of a serial publication to be known as *Vanderbilt University Studies*, by Mr. A. H. Robinson, of Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Robinson has long been a firm friend of the University, and has manifested his friendship in various ways. In the matter just mentioned his interest was enlisted through the efforts of Prof. H. C. Tolman, who had ready for publication a very valuable paper on "The Behistan Inscription of King Darius." It was very important that such a study as the one prepared by Dr. Tolman should be published at the earliest possible moment in order that it be put in the hands of scholars in Europe and America. Mr. Robinson kindly bore all the expense of publishing this number, and will provide for the publication of other numbers of *University Studies* in the near future. This series will provide a means for bringing before the public valuable articles in varied lines of research. Some of the numbers will no doubt be scientific in character, embodying research work done in our laboratories; others will be literary, and still others historical. It is to be hoped

that several numbers will appear each year; perhaps enough to make up one fair-sized annual volume.

Record is also made with great appreciation of the gift by Gen. G. P. Thruston, of Nashville, Tenn., of his most valuable archæological collection. This collection has been assigned to a special room in College Hall, and at present fills five large cases. It represents a lifetime of work and interest on the part of the donor. General Thruston has been recognized for years as one of the authorities of our country on the early civilization of America. He is the author of a valuable work entitled "The Antiquities of Tennessee and the Adjacent States," and most of the objects described and illustrated in that valuable volume are found in the Thruston collection. This collection includes numerous vessels of pottery, a number of images and idols, and a splendid assortment of implements, discs, pipes, and ornaments, illustrating the life of the "stone grave race." Some of the ceremonial flints are rare specimens, unsurpassed by any collection in the world. The Thruston donation includes also a splendid exhibit in mineralogy, illustrating particularly the natural forms of gems of every kind. This collection will always be regarded as one of the choicest treasures of the University, not only educative but rare and unique in interest.

#### REPORT OF BUILDING OPERATIONS.

With the completion of the building operations it is proper to make report setting forth in detail the sums that have been expended and explaining the method according to which building operations have been conducted.

At the beginning it was recognized that it would not be possible to secure satisfactory bids for the construction of College Hall. It was impossible to know in advance how much of the old walls could be utilized, and no one, therefore, could make a safe bid on construction. It was decided by the Building Committee to employ a practical builder, Mr. Hawthorne, as superintendent, and to proceed with the construction under his direction. We believed that this would be more economical, and we were sure it would result in securing better work. Having already adopted this plan for the reconstruction of College Hall, it was natural that we should follow the same plan in building Furman Hall. We also



had the hope that we could save something by the operation. In this we were possibly mistaken, as the sequel will show.

Our estimate placed on the walls of the burned building that could be utilized for rebuilding was \$40,000, and all of our experience in rebuilding does not fail to confirm the accuracy of this estimate. In the light of completed operations, we do not care to modify it at all. The cost of wrecking the old building was heavy, by reason of the fact that the towers were in a dangerous condition and had to be taken down entirely. To this end platforms had to be constructed inside of the brick walls extending from the ground to the top of the towers. This work was tedious and expensive, and we had to employ skilled labor in every part of these operations. The total cost of wrecking was \$4,594. The construction of College Hall has footed up an expenditure of \$87,927.04 for the building alone. For necessary fixtures included in the building, as clock, bell, and inside blinds, we have expended \$4,144.03. The expenditures for heat, light, and plumbing amount to \$10,118.57, which gives a total for building and equipment of \$102,189.64. Adding to this the \$40,000 salvage, we have the present cost of the building at \$142,989.64. The old building was carried on our books before the fire at \$136,000. Our present building is in point of construction a far better building than the former one. Instead of wooden floors we have concrete floors throughout, so that it is practically fireproof. The old building had two towers and an expensively constructed roof, with large attic space. We have abandoned the attic for a very simple form of concrete roof construction, and have only one tower, which cost above the roof line the sum of \$5,203.04 for brick work, with \$3,135 for terra cotta, or a total of \$8,338.04. The expense of construction was considerably increased by the terra cotta finish used all around the building at the top. This proved considerably more expensive than the brick, but it will be conceded that the architectural effect of the building is dependent largely on the use of this terra cotta. The interior arrangement of the building is largely what it was before the fire. This could not be altered because of the brick walls already in place. Slight improvements have been made in enlarging the chapel and in connecting the basement with the first floor by means of inside stairways.

Altogether, we feel that the reconstruction of College Hall has been successful, that we have a building handsomer in appearance

and of more appropriate style of architecture than the former building, and one far superior in point of construction. The present building can hardly be damaged by fire to any great extent. The cost seems to be reasonable for the results secured. It is interesting to note the estimate made by George Moore & Sons for the reconstruction of the old building just as it originally stood, with the same method of construction, which was presented to the insurance companies immediately after the fire and was used in fixing the fire loss. The total amount of that estimate was \$95,466.28. In this estimate nothing is allowed for such fixtures as clock, bell, etc. Adding these would bring the figures of George Moore to about \$98,000. This compares very favorably with our own expenditure of \$102,189.64 for a far better form of construction.

The point of beginning for Furman Hall was the condition expressed by Mrs. Furman in her will that a building should be erected on Vanderbilt campus costing not less than \$100,000. We began, therefore, with the thought of securing plans for a building to cost about this amount. In order to give the architect a basis for making plans, several of our officers visited a number of laboratories recently erected by other institutions, and Dr. Dudley gave most careful attention to every detail that would be required in the new building. These ideas were expressed in the form of tentative floor plans, and these floor plans were furnished competing architects. When the plan of Snelling & Potter was accepted, the estimate made by them for the construction of the building was \$110,000. In accepting this plan we cherished the hope that we could keep within this estimate or perhaps lower it by reason of the fact that we proposed to do the work ourselves under our own superintendent. This plan of construction we had adopted necessarily for College Hall, and decided to carry it out in the construction of Furman Hall, believing it to be cheaper and more effective than putting out the whole building to some bidder. Our experience now leads us to conclude that in this plan of construction we avoided many difficulties and secured a far better building than could have been gotten if the work had been let out in one contract. We are not sure, however, that we have saved anything in the cost of construction. It is also clear now that the estimate of the architects was too low. Their figure of \$110,000 did not allow for the heavy expenditure

necessary in providing laboratory plumbing throughout the whole building. As the item of plumbing was to be excluded from the services of the architects in making plans, they doubtless allowed only an ordinary figure for sanitary plumbing, making no allowance, or at least a very insufficient allowance, for the heavy expenditure made necessary for the laboratories throughout the whole building. Instead of \$110,000, the building has cost us \$144,387.58, and there are still a few expenditures that may be required during the coming year. I beg to say right at this point and in this connection that we have no reason to believe that the cost of the building has been excessive. Now that the whole structure is complete and can be judged as a whole, the opinion of every expert who has inspected the building is that it is worth every cent it cost. Indeed, its value is frequently estimated at considerably more than the sum mentioned. It is the most beautiful building on our campus, and there is not an inferior piece of work in the building. It will bear the closest scrutiny, the most detailed inspection, from basement to attic. In architectural appearance it is satisfactory; in arrangement for laboratory work in chemistry and pharmacy it is unsurpassed by any university laboratory in this country. It is generally conceded that there are few that at all equal it; there are more costly buildings and there are larger buildings, but there are none better arranged or better equipped for work.

The increase in the cost of building may be attributed to four distinct factors. First I note the death of our Superintendent, Mr. A. E. Hawthorne. We were led to adopt our independent method of construction partly because of the fact that we had at hand the services of this experienced contractor and builder. Mr. Hawthorne rendered us valuable aid in the erection of College Hall, but his health broke down completely before Furman Hall had advanced far from the ground. After that we were dependent on the services of his assistant, one of our own graduates, Mr. M. S. Roberts, a most competent engineer and a man of unusual energy and ability. With all this, however, it was true that Mr. Roberts was comparatively inexperienced in this line of work, and we missed very much the skillful direction resulting from the long service of Mr. Hawthorne. The second factor is the fact that our building operations were carried on under a rising market. This was felt more keenly in the erection of Furman Hall than of Col-



lege Hall. The price of materials and labor advanced from ten to twenty-five per cent during the two years we were building. This fact undoubtedly raised the cost of construction thousands of dollars. In the third place, the Building Committee decided on a number of changes as the building proceeded. Some of these were necessary changes, but the most costly ones were made with the idea of increasing the usefulness of the building and adding to its appearance. The most expensive change was the substitution of stone for brick as an outside veneering. The architect's plans called for a brick building with stone trimmings. It was found on investigation that we could use stone in place of brick at an added cost of about \$7,000. Again, it was decided to use tile for roofing and marble for the stairways. These two items added \$2,000 more. Another large increase was caused by the heating system adopted. Most modern laboratories—in fact, all good ones—are equipped with a fan system by which warm air is driven into the laboratories and the foul air, filled with unhealthy and unpleasant fumes, is forced out. This provides ventilation and heating at the same time; but this method has just about doubled the cost of heating apparatus. The total amount expended for the heating system in Furman Hall is \$11,816.11. As the heating system of Kissam Hall cost only \$6,000, it is reasonable to conclude that we could have installed a similar system in Furman Hall for the same figure. I estimate, therefore, that we have expended \$6,000 additional in order to equip Furman Hall after the manner described. Of this sum, one-half, or \$3,000, had to be paid for the use of a patent regulating system, which controls automatically the temperature in each laboratory. Another figure not counted on in the beginning was for painting the interior walls of the building. These walls have been painted with zinc paint, so as to prevent their becoming impregnated with chemical fumes. They can now be washed down, and will be at all times clean and sanitary. This work cost \$2,400. If we sum up the changes indicated, adding other minor ones which could be easily mentioned, we shall see that at least \$20,000 was added to the cost of the building after it was begun. The last factor I mention in commenting on this increase of expenditure is a personal one. In the conduct of all our building operations the University had the constant and unstinted service of several of our officers. Our Building Committee included not only the Chancellor, but Professor Schuerman, Dean

of the Engineering Department, Professor Brown, and Professor Dudley. Professor Schuerman more than any one else gave his time to this work. For eighteen months probably half of his time was occupied in supervising the construction work. No words can express the obligation of the University to all of these gentlemen for their constant service. At the same time we desire to admit our lack of experience in construction work, and therefore the error of some of our calculations made at the beginning of our task. Such construction work as we proposed was to some extent new, and we had no figures to guide us in previous experience of the University. The concrete work, for example, in College Hall and Furman Hall amounted to about \$55,000. In this I include all the sum expended for floors, stairways, concrete partitions, roof, etc. It is not surprising that considerable error should creep into the most careful calculations made in advance for this work. But while admitting our errors in many calculations, we can at least claim for the committee the most conscientious and painstaking effort to protect the University and secure the best results in all operations undertaken. In this our work speaks for itself.

I have had the complete accounts carefully scrutinized by Mr. Roberts and distributed into various items of expenditure. These accounts are preserved for permanent record, and will be of interest in future years. A similar distribution was made of the cost of constructing the Medical Building and Kissam Hall. It would be of great interest to us if the University had preserved similar records for the buildings constructed in earlier days.

The total contents of Furman Hall amount to 800,000 cubic feet. The cost, therefore, of the building alone is  $14\frac{1}{2}$  cents per cubic foot. For the building complete—that is, including equipment of all kinds and laboratory plumbing—the cost foots up 18 cents per cubic foot.

College Hall measures in contents 933,000 cubic feet. The cost for the building alone is 13 7-10 cents per cubic foot; while the cost for the building, including equipment, is 15 3-10 cents per cubic foot.

The tower above the roof contains 36,000 cubic feet, and was erected at a cost of 22 cents per cubic foot.

It is quite interesting to make a comparison of our four large campus buildings, and for this purpose I have prepared the table which follows. The figures given in this table for Wesley Hall

are the result of careful estimates, but were not recorded on the books at the time the building was completed:

	Wesley Hall.	Kissam Hall.	College Hall.	Furman Hall.
Construction.....	\$104,000 00	\$101,502 02	\$121,927 04	\$108,155 66
Architect and superv'n	6,000 00	9,700 00	6,000 00	6,000 00
Total construction..	\$110,000 00	\$111,202 02	\$127,927 04	\$114,155 66
Equipment: Heat.....	\$4,300 00	\$5,993 00	\$3,586 59	\$11,816 11
Light.....	1,000 00	5,884 00	3,996 42	3,715 61
Plumbing.....	3,642 00	9,400 00	2,535 56	3,890 65
Total.....	\$8,942 00	\$21,277 00	\$10,118 57	\$19,422 37
Laboratory plumbing .	.....	.....	.....	\$9,294 85
Fixtures reckoned part of building.....	.....	.....	\$4,144 03	1,514 70
Extras outside building	.....	\$5,500 00	.....	.....
Grand total.....	\$118,942 00	\$137,979 02	\$142,189 64	\$144,387 58

#### FINANCIAL.

The building operations that have been outlined in the foregoing paragraph called for an outlay during the past year of approximately \$76,500. Since our fire three years ago the total expenditures from rebuilding funds amount to nearly \$300,000. The bulk of this has been used for Furman Hall and College Hall. Not much has yet been expended out of these funds for scientific and library purposes. The University hopes to supply these needs from annual appropriations out of the income. Donations to the Rebuilding Fund during the past year amount to only \$1,528.18. The University still has on hand a number of notes and open subscriptions from parties contributing to this fund, and it is hoped that as business improves it may be possible to collect several thousand dollars additional. In the last number of the University QUARTERLY was published a complete list of all subscriptions received up to May 1, 1908. The following tables present a classified exhibit of the income and expenditures of the University in all Departments during the past year:



# I.—Receipts and Expenditures for Year Ending May 1, 1908.

	Receipts.				
	DEPARTMENTS.				
	Academic, Engineering, Biblical, Pharmacy.	Law.	Medicine.	Dentistry.	Total.
From Special Donations.....	\$ 1,403 40	.....	.....	\$ 1,310 58	\$ 2,713 98
From Special Endowments.....	7,140 00	.....	.....	.....	7,140 00
From General Endowment.....	74,691 50	.....	.....	.....	74,691 50
From Fees.....	36,294 08	\$7,586 18	\$25,353 15	25,843 48	95,076 89
From Balance brought forward.....	5,000 00	.....	218 30	191 34	5,409 64
Total.....	\$124,528 98	\$7,586 18	\$25,571 45	\$27,345 40	\$185,032 01
	Expenditures.				
I. Instruction.....	\$ 66,376 00	\$5,317 68	\$ 7,463 00	\$ 8,970 00	\$88,126 68
II. Administration.....	12,187 20	799 01	3,929 11	5,766 14	22,681 46
III. Expense of Laboratories and Library.....	3,857 37	474 74	2,584 78	2,779 32	9,696 21
IV. Equipment of Laboratories and Library.....	15,067 52	459 25	.....	716 57	16,253 34
V. Heat and Light.....	5,841 94	.....	1,329 37	2,400 37	9,571 68
VI. Grounds, Buildings, Insurance, and Rent.....	8,873 35	.....	4,504 83	5,872 10	19,250 28
VII. Fellowships and Loan Funds.....	11,104 45	.....	.....	.....	11,104 45
VIII. Hospital.....	.....	.....	4,632 52	.....	4,632 52
IX. Miscellaneous.....	534 58	406 34	696 84	766 76	2,404 52
X. Cash Surplus.....	686 57	119 16	431 00	74 14	1,310 87
Total.....	\$124,528 98	\$7,586 18	\$25,571 45	\$27,345 40	\$185,032 01

*Dean's Report, Academic Department.*

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II. DETAILED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1908, IN  
FOUR DEPARTMENTS—VIZ., ACADEMIC, ENGINEERING,  
PHARMACY, BIBLICAL.

Interest on General Endowment.....	\$ 74,691 50
Fees, Matriculation .....	5,845 00
Fees, Tuition, Academic and Engineering.....	20,460 75
Fees, Tuition, Pharmacy .....	2,075 00
Fees, Laboratories .....	4,034 71
Fees, Library .....	2,330 00
Fees, Diplomas, etc.....	390 40
Collections, Old Tuition Notes.....	1,158 22
Collections, Special Contribution.....	1,403 40
<hr/>	
Total .....	\$112,388 98
Forward from year 1907.....	5,000 00
Interest on Scholarship Funds invested separately.....	7,140 00
<hr/>	
Grand total .....	\$124,528 98

JAMES H. KIRKLAND.

## DEAN'S REPORT, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Chancellor J. H. Kirkland, Vanderbilt University:

As Dean of the Academic Department, I have the honor to submit the following report upon some of the items of administration that have occupied the attention of the officers during the past year. Most of them have come under the supervision of the Supervisory Committee, of which the Dean of the Engineering and the Dean of the Academic Departments are the working members, and are common to the Academic and Engineering Departments. The data are derived from the Book of Absences and Excuses kept by the Committee for these two Departments, which should show, but does not as yet accurately show, the students on the rolls of the several classes at any and all times; and from the semiannual reports of grades made by the professors for record in the University Grade Books, which frequently do not contain the names of students who have been in the class too brief a time to make a record and do contain the names of others who have made up work, without being reported as members of the class accountable for attendance. Both of these categories are small; but they cause discrepancies in the number of students accounted for in different tables in this report and in the Chancellor's report,

which are based on the reports of the instructors at the end of the year and on the bursar's report of matriculations.

#### ABSENCES AND EXCUSES.

During the past year a new rule governing absences and excuses has been in effect. Under its provisions cases of prolonged absence, arising generally from illness, are handled by the Supervisory Committee on their individual merits. Generally the student is allowed to go in with a reduced amount of work. Sometimes an insistent student resumes the whole of his work under protest, and succeeds in satisfying more than the minimum class requirements in all of it. Absences to represent the University on Athletic Teams, the Glee Club, Debating Teams, etc., for serious but brief spells of illness, and on account of important business, are excused. But excused absences count as one-half and unexcused absences count as one each in determining the number of cuts which a student is allowed to take in each subject during a term without penalty of any sort. This number is three, five, and seven respectively for classes which meet two, three, and four times per week. Absences in excess of these amounts involve as penalty an extra examination for which a fee of five dollars must be paid to the bursar.

The record kept by the Supervisory Committee of the absences of students from class exercises, and the causes of absence, may be summarized as follows:

#### STATISTICAL REPORT ON ABSENCES AND EXCUSES, 1907-08.

	First Term.	Second Term.
No. students, Academic and Engineering, undergraduates .....	310	300
No. classes taken per man (estimated).....	5½	5½
No. hours or periods per man per week (estimated) ..	16	16
No. absences, average per student.....	18	20
Aggregate number of hours or periods per term.....	266	254
Percentage of absences .....	7%	8%
Of the aggregate absences there were excused for sickness .....	26.4%	28.5%
For emergencies .....	9.5%	7.6%
For absences from the University with athletic teams, Glee Club, etc.....	6.5%	9.5%
Total excused .....	42.4%	45.6%
Total unexcused .....	57.6%	54.4%



	First Term.	Second Term.
Number of students absent no times.....	5	3
Number of students absent 10 times or less.....	156	103
Number of students absent 11 to 15 times.....	48	73
Number of students absent 16 to 20 times.....	51	47
Number of students absent 21 to 30 times.....	32	43
Number of students absent 31 times or more.....	18	31

A comparison with the report for the year 1906-07 suggests these comments: The first term of 1906-07 represents conditions under the old system, when all excuses for sickness were accepted, regardless of its seriousness and duration; and a deduction from the grade was made in proportion to the number of unexcused absences. The number seemed large and led to an effort during the second term to reduce the absences by a system analogous to the one now in force. Both terms of the past year have been regulated by the same rule. The Committee is not conscious of any increased leniency in its enforcement; but it was quite noticeable that familiarity with the working of the rule encouraged a number of students to take more cuts during the second term than they ventured to take during the first.

Comparing the two years, it appears that the number of students taking thirty-one or more cuts (say an average of five or six in each class during a term, or an aggregate of two whole weeks) was very much reduced. But the average number of absences per man and the percentage of absences to times due has remained about the same. The increase in the percentage of unexcused absences and the decrease in the percentage of those excused, especially for sickness, merely reflect the change in the method of classification. The relatively large increase in the second term of those absent an excessive number of times is in part due to the conduct, to be noted later, of quite a number who began to attend irregularly and to drop out of one class and then out of another just before the close of the term, having practically determined not to return, and finally not even to try to get credit for the current term, which indeed could not by that time have been done without taking a penalty examination. The number of penalties actually enforced was not large. In most cases a failure to pass in the subject, making it necessary to take it over in class another year, superseded the lesser penalty for absence.

The conclusions that are suggested by the experience of last year in comparison with the year preceding it, which may or may not be confirmed by further experience, are: (1) It is hard to trace direct connection between a moderate amount of absence and rank in class, at least the meeting of the minimum class requirements. Most of those who failed in one or more subjects were not deficient in attendance. Where excessive absences and failure go together they are not alone; but go along with weakness of character (lack of application, lack of self-control, loss of interest in the work, and indulgence in habits recognized to be inconsistent with good scholarship). (2) Apparently the rule will encourage rather than discourage cutting of a limited amount, and so keep up the aggregate and the average; but apparently also it will discourage it and perhaps effectively hold it within the maximum limits except for those who have not and will not cultivate scholarly disposition and habits and who by it will be the more quickly brought to the issue of mending their ways or leaving the University. (3) It does not appear that the limit of allowed cuts is too low or that the penalty for excessive absence is falling with undue severity. If the limit is larger than necessary, further experience may give data for determining what would be a wiser one to establish.

#### SCHOLARSHIP.

The Supervisory Committee receives reports of students delinquent in scholarship twice during the course of the first term and three times during the second term; besides full reports of all students after finals and intermediates. The following tables give a summary of the reports for the past year and the year previous:

	1906-07.	1907-08.
Students not reported at any time.....	63	117
Students reported less than three times in any one subject..	110	141
Students reported three or more times in at least one sub- ject .....	68	31
Students who dropped out during the year.....	28	23
Total (Academic and Engineering).....	269	322

For intermediates and finals the summaries are:

	INTERMEDIATES,		FINALS,	
	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.
Students reported in no subject.....	167	218	192	224
Students reported in one subject.....	58	55	34	50
Students reported in two subjects.....	24	25	26	19
Students reported in three subjects.....	9	14	6	18
Students reported in four or more sub- jects .....	11	12	11	11
Total (Academic and Engineering).	269	322	269	322

Approximately an aggregate of 150 instances of failure in a subject were reported at the finals in 1906-07 and 180 in 1907-08. In each year eighty-five of the failures at finals had been preceded by failure at intermediates.

More than half of the aggregate failures were of freshmen; and nearly all of those who failed in three or four subjects. Most of those who prove to be unprepared or who lack the intellectual and moral powers to meet the demands of college life do not survive the first year.

It is the studied policy of the University, in maintaining high and rigid requirements for entrance, to exclude those who are poorly prepared. It is deemed a higher university policy, and better for the student himself to deny him entrance rather than to allow him to enter with inadequate preparation and then humiliate and discourage him by dismissal early in his course for an inability to do the work that might have been ascertained before he entered. The general success of the policy is indicated by the fact that those who drop out are not by any means all among those who made the poorest showing at entrance; and by the further fact that rarely is a man dismissed for sheer lack of intellectual ability or for mere lack of good preparation. They are generally those who have shown some moral weakness—lack of application, lack of ambition and purpose, the forming of bad habits—which has become more serious in college than it had become before. The lack of purpose or the abandonment of the purpose to take a degree affects the scholarship very seriously, for a matter that looks so innocent.

Other data that come into the office from the professors and instructors show the following results:



SUBJECT.		Aggregate Enrollment.	Number Due Only Part of Year.	Number Dropping Out.	Number in Class through Year.	Number Passed.	Number Conditioned.	Number Failed.
Biology:	I.	22	8	2	12	12	0	0
	III.	6	0	1	5	4	1	0
	IV.	11	1	1	9	9	0	0
	VI.	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Chemistry:	I.	136	7	13	116	91	4	21
"	Lab.	...	..	..	80	65	5	10
	II.	22	2	5	15	13	0	2
	III.	16	0	1	15	15	0	0
	V.	15	1	0	14	12	2	0
English:	I.	121	4	5	112	102	4	6
	II.	59	8	11	40	39	1	0
	III.	24	0	2	22	22	0	0
	IV.	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
	Grad. Lit.	14	0	0	14	14	0	0
	Grad. Phil.	2	0	1	1	1	0	0
Geology:	I.	40	2	7	31	27	1	3
	III.	9	3	1	5	4	1	0
German:	I.	51	8	0	43	36	4	3
	II.	44	2	6	36	28	3	5
	III.	7	1	0	6	5	1	0
	Grad.	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
Greek:	I.	39	1	2	36	28	6	2
	II.	24	2	2	20	18	1	1
	III.	7	0	0	7	7	0	0
	Grad.	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
History:	I.	75	6	14	55	48	4	3
	II.	27	1	3	23	19	2	2
	III.	11	0	0	11	11	0	0
	Grad.	5	3	0	2	2	0	0
Economics:	I.	37	0	5	32	28	3	1
	II.	22	1	3	18	17	1	0
	Grad.	7	3	0	4	4	0	0
Latin:	I.	65	4	4	57	49	5	3
	II.	32	1	4	27	23	2	2
	III.	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
Mathematics:	I.	129	3	15	111	88	2	21
	II.	43	10	2	31	31	0	0
	III.	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
Astronomy .....		15	0	0	15	15	0	0
Philosophy:	I.	53	9	3	41	76	2	4
	II.	7	0	0	7	14	0	0
Biblical Literature...		9	0	2	7	6	1	0
Physics:	I.	64	3	6	55	55	0	0
	II.	3	0	1	2	2	0	0
	III.	27	1	4	22	21	1	0
Public Speaking.....		49	1	9	39	35	4	0
French:	I.	82	4	7	71	61	7	3
	II.	60	4	15	41	40	1	0
	III.	11	0	2	9	9	0	0
Italian.....		12	0	3	9	7	1	1
Totals .....		1610	105	161	1344	1229	70	93

The aggregates in this table show a somewhat larger percentage of conditions and failures than last year. Otherwise the differences are such as might be expected from year to year; or such as the history of the particular class accounts for. The number of failures in Chemistry I. and Mathematics I. is unusually large. The work in English I. was more exacting than ever before. Very few comparatively made an honor grade, and the number of failures is large. The number who were dropped back from French II. to French I. is unusual. They were entering students, whose knowledge of French I. was overestimated, most of them coming in by transfer or on certificate.

Forty-two students in the Academic Department carried six subjects successfully instead of five, sixteen of them being freshmen. Five carried seven subjects; and six of the seniors, one in six of those who graduated, completed the work in three years.

The honors for scholarship which were published on the Commencement Programme give the following summary:

	SENIORS.		JUNIORS.		SOPHOMORES.		FRESHMEN.		IRREG- ULARS.	
	Acad.	Eng.	Acad.	Eng.	Acad.	Eng.	Acad.	Eng.		
Five or more subjects..	13	2	8	2	9	4	8	1	..	..
Four subjects .....	5	2	4	2	6	2	6	2	1	1
Three subjects .....	5	3	1	3	5	3	4	3	..	..
Two subjects .....	4	0	7	5	10	3	13	5	..	..
One subject .....	4	4	6	3	5	2	16	2	1	1
No subject .....	6	2	12	4	6	7	43	16	5	5
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total in class in June.	37	13	38	41	21	21	90	29	7	7

Nine members of the senior class made a grade of 86 per cent on their work, calculated under the rules of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, only eight of whom could be elected under the limitation requiring that the number elected shall not exceed one-quarter of the number graduating. Those who received election were: Clifton S. Boswell, Alice Porter Clark, Ruby R. Hanlin, John Hill, Nannie Hardin Moore, Lawrence W. Murphy, James M. Souby, and Elizabeth Young.

During the year the numbers in the Engineering Department were maintained with unusual steadiness. None withdrew during the year, though three on account of poor scholarship have been asked not to return, and six others may return only on probation. In the Academic Department two matriculated who withdrew immediately without enrolling in any classes; two withdrew

to go into business; seven withdrew for financial reasons; twelve withdrew because of poor scholarship. One has been requested not to return and twelve others notified that they will be allowed to return only on probation. Of the twelve who are classed as leaving because of poor scholarship, either on their own initiative or at the request of the Faculty, it must be said that weakness of character and purpose rather than of intellect or preparation was the prime cause. Some had no purpose to remain longer than the year, began to neglect the hard work, fell behind, and then withdrew; others lacked application, were inattentive to duties, brought with them habits that interfered with scholarship, or in the liberty of college discipline fell into such habits and dropped out rather than make the effort to redeem themselves. Four new students and one second-year man left, or were asked to leave, after intermediates. Three first-year men and four second-year men left during the second term. Very few of those who pass beyond the sophomore year give trouble or concern on account of conduct or scholarship.

#### RULE AGAINST HAZING.

The friction that annually has arisen between the two lower classes, in which some of the upper classmen are unfortunately found to be involved as instigators and even participants, took on unusual proportions last fall. The entering class showed unusual spirit and organization, and resisted. The usual forms of hazing and interference with freshman social festivities led to retaliation and re-retaliation until all parties were very willing to have the Faculty interfere and put a stop to it. In doing so it took occasion to forbid the organization of freshman clubs and to limit the number of public entertainments given by the sophomore club. It also required all members of the two lower classes to sign an obligation not to indulge in or incite the hazing of individuals or class conflicts of any sort, and it will require this obligation of all who matriculate hereafter.

#### DEBATING COUNCIL.

The debating interests of the University were watched over and directed by the newly organized Debating Council. The results were encouraging. The members of the Council—including four



of the busiest professors and nine students, who were certainly not among those with the fewest college obligations upon them—were very faithful in attendance upon the Council meetings, and worked with zeal and interest. The new Council shows similar interest. A summary of the debating contests of the year appears elsewhere among the news items of this number of the *QUARTERLY*.

#### ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

The interest in the entrance examinations was even wider than usual this year. Questions were sent out to more than eighty schools, some of which had asked for them and others of which had been in correspondence with the University concerning requirements for entrance or conditions of securing the certificating privilege. Papers were returned by 295 individuals from thirty-four schools in thirty places in eight States, twenty-one of the schools being in this State. Last year 337 individuals from twenty-nine schools in twenty-seven places in seven States sent in papers, twenty of the schools being in Tennessee. Five schools in the State which have the certificating privilege sent in papers from students, some of whom expect to enter. But most of the papers were sent in to be read as a test of the school's work. One school sent in papers from four students who had covered the work, but had not earned the certificate.

Including those who took partial or preliminary examinations in certain subjects, 183 candidates took examinations on less than three subjects apiece; twenty-eight were examined on three subjects; and eighty-three on four or more. Last year 223 candidates were examined on less than three subjects, fifty-six on three subjects, and fifty-eight on four or more; the year before the numbers were 160, forty-nine, and seventy-two, respectively. The following table will show the work of the candidates by subjects for three years:

<i>Latin.</i>			
	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
Passed (whole) .....	38	32	13
Passed (part) .....	67	36	128
Failed .....	25	22	16
Not read (owing to illness of professor).....	..	77	..
Totals .....	130	167	157

	<i>Greek.</i>	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
Passed (whole) .....		15	17	29
Passed (part) .....		4	1	..
Failed .....		16	15	21
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals .....		35	33	50
	<i>Algebra.</i>			
Passed (whole) .....		73	86	31
Passed (part) .....		26	44	41
Failed .....		19	42	50
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals .....		118	182	122
	<i>Geometry.</i>			
Passed (whole) .....		54	83	29
Passed (part) .....		35	40	36
Failed .....		14	27	56
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals .....		103	150	121
	<i>English.</i>			
Passed .....		64	30	60
Failed .....		50	63	33
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals .....		114	93	93
	<i>History.</i>			
Passed .....		58	41	55
Failed .....		32	57	46
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals .....		90	98	101
	<i>Science.</i>			
Passed .....		22	22	21
Failed .....		11	21	6
Not reported .....		..	14	..
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals .....		33	57	27
	<i>German.</i>			
Passed (whole) .....		35	14	39
Failed .....		10	19	30
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals .....		45	33	69
	<i>French.</i>			
Passed (whole) .....		28	9	15
Failed .....		5	2	6
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals .....		33	11	21

## THE STANDARD OF COLLEGE ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS.

There are many encouraging indications of progress in the elevation of college entrance requirements. The standard of fourteen units, which the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching established as its test, so fully accords with the practice in most parts of the country and with general judgment of what is reasonable and proper that it may be considered as the accepted American standard. The Methodist colleges of the South are nearly all making their plans to enforce it as the standard of entrance within the next two or three years. Other denominational and privately endowed institutions are accepting it one after another in quite rapid succession. The State institutions are making their plans to do the same in the immediate future.

But it is a matter of question and grave concern whether the high schools which are established or are being established will, with present conditions prevailing of equipment, length of course, inadequate supply of qualified teachers, and low salaries, be able to prepare their students to meet the requirements successfully. If the practice, which is so general in the South, of admitting students on the certificate of the principal is continued without safeguard, it is to be feared that many will be sent to college before they have covered all of the work or at least before it has been covered thoroughly. Under these conditions of too eager haste to record progress the need of thoroughly testing students for advancement into college is more important than ever.

Vanderbilt University holds to its long-established policy of admitting students preferably by examination, and by certificate only from schools whose work has been thoroughly tested. This policy doubtless keeps down the number of matriculates somewhat, but it does not prevent it from growing steadily and healthily. It does keep out the unprepared, but it does not keep out the well prepared and the ambitious. On the contrary, general experience and the success of institutions in other parts of the country which follow the same practice indicate that such students covet honorably the distinction of meeting the tests. The University believes that it can continue to do, as it has done in the past, a public service by standing in the South for entrance by examination; and it hopes that its attitude in this matter will be recognized and appreciated.

FREDERICK W. MOORE.



# UNIVERSITY NEWS

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## THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

Seen in retrospective, the Commencement of 1908 seems to have been the most successful and enjoyable in the annals of Vanderbilt University. Each day of the festival was marked by a real event. The sermon on Sunday was one of unusual power. Alumni Day was a rubric in the chronicles of the Association. Tuesday witnessed the election of nine new members of the Board of Trust, five of these being reëlected members, and the four new ones being chosen from among the nominees of the alumni. Wednesday brought the largest class that has ever been recommended for degrees by the faculties of the five departments that join in the exercises of Commencement Day. This commencement was an apt climax to a session which is marked by the largest attendance in our history, 902 students being enrolled, and by the largest graduating class, 198 degrees being conferred by the seven departments of the University.

### CLASS DAY.

Owing to rain, the Class Day exercises were held in College Hall instead of on the Chancellor's lawn, as has been the custom for years. All the elaborate outdoor preparations made by the Vanderbilt Woman's Club and by the force of electricians and carpenters were rendered null and void by the bad weather. However, the campus ladies were undaunted, and soon had appropriate arrangements perfected indoors. The Senior Promenade was held in the debating society halls, where the two sororities served refreshments to the large crowd in attendance.

The class speeches were delivered and the pipe of peace was smoked in the University Chapel amid beautiful decorations with palms and flowers. Clifton S. Boswell, President of the Class of '08, directed the ceremonies. Miss Nannie Moore read the class history, a chronicle in humorous vein of the epic deeds of the class and a prediction of their future achievements. Four members of the Glee Club—Messrs. Howell, Bennie, Vaughn, and Mc-

Collum—then rendered some much-enjoyed numbers. The class history was continued by S. Cecil Ewing, and his product was likewise much enjoyed. Neil P. Cullom added to his already long forensic record by the class poem, which we may characterize as sovereign near-poetry. Following him came Ernest C. Webb, the "Faculty Knocker," who evolved numerous quaint conceits from his jester-brain. He "gave vent to the spleen that had been accumulating for the past four years," and perpetrated many saturnalian gibes at the expense of prominent members of the faculty. Some of his remarks, however, were quite personal and in extremely bad taste. "Alma Mater," rendered by the quartette and class, closed the exercises. An Italian band furnished the music for these public exercises and the Promenade which followed.

#### THE SERMON.

The flame of enthusiasm, kindled in the life of Moses by the burning bush on the plain of Midian, was the subject of a vigorous sermon to the graduating class on June 14 by Dr. W. J. Dawson, of Taunton, Mass., with an audience in attendance which completely filled the University Chapel. Seldom has so powerful a preacher addressed the Vanderbilt community. His most appropriate theme was impressively handled. "Probably never before in the history of this institution," said Dean W. F. Tillett in introducing the preacher, "has a graduating class had the privilege of hearing a man so well known and distinguished on two continents."

Several selections were rendered by the Wesley Hall Quartette before the address. Dr. W. J. Young made the opening prayer, and Dr. Tillett then introduced the speaker. He took his text from the second verse of the third chapter of Exodus: "And the angel of the Lord appeared unto him in a flame of fire out of the midst of a bush: and he looked, and, behold, the bush burned with fire, and the bush was not consumed."

"If any one should desire," said the preacher, "to study the forces that underlie a life of great redemptive power, no story could be better suited to the purpose than that of Moses." Then, outlining his rather obscure birth, he told of Moses becoming a dweller in a king's palace, the son of Pharaoh's daughter. "Tradition says," he continued, "that Moses was a great general in the armies of Pharaoh, and it may well be believed. He

had probably the greatest, broadest mind in all antiquity. He was near enough to a slave to know the oppressions of his people and near enough to a king to know the magnificent life of royalty. He began his life with an act of unprincipled violence. At the beginning he was a wanderer, a fugitive, an exile, a dweller in the wilderness. This man, who had stood upon the steps of a throne, became a shepherd. He was a man who had utterly failed in life, and he knew it. He who was capable of ruling a great kingdom was eating the grudged bread of a relation, who perhaps scorned him for his failure. But it was in this wilderness that he was to learn the last great lesson in the burning bush.

"What was the burning bush? What does it signify? Of what is it a symbol? Fire, I might reply, is a symbol of purity. It is a symbol of intensity. It is a symbol of life. It is a symbol of the very divine life itself. But it is more than these, I think. It is the symbol of an enthusiasm—ardent, pure, incorruptible—a flame which has always burned in the hearts of the great men who have accomplished much for their race and their time.

"And the bush was not consumed.' So the soul is kept alive by its burning. The flame of anger against wrong, against injustice, is a flame that may burn in a thousand souls; but the flame of anger against wrong is a flame that does consume. It is not enough. It is not sufficient equipment for a great life. The man in whose heart this flame burns needs yet another thing: he needs enthusiasm for right and that faith in God and right that lies behind enthusiasm. This faith had been destroyed in Moses. He must have felt that God had surely forsaken him in his loneliness, when out of the burning bush in the wilderness the voice of God proclaimed: 'I am that I am.'

"What does enthusiasm for God mean? 'I believe in God Almighty, Maker . . .' We all repeat the Creed. We all believe in it, perhaps. But, after all, this is merely a phrase until we translate it into the personal. Until the belief in God, the Almighty Creator, incarnates itself into one's life it is largely a meaningless phrase. The God to whom my footsteps are known, the God by whom my thoughts are read—belief in him must become personal and vital, and not till then is there any meaning to the phrase of the Creed. For this life we do not need elaborate creeds.

"Don't measure a creed by its dimensions, but by its intensity. The illiterate camel driver of the desert, armed with a fragment of a creed, was able to free a whole nation from idolatry, and to leave behind him a trail of light so intense that the centuries have emphasized rather than obscured it. And yet his creed was simply: 'God is great; I am his prophet.' If a man takes but a fragment of a truth and that permeates his entire life, he will live a greater life than the man who subscribes to all things, but has never felt the flame of enthusiasm for truth."

The picture of Moses, there alone on the plains of Midian, his life thus far a failure, was then vividly limned by the speaker. He was compared to those men who have the consciousness that they are fitted for higher things, who are compelled for the sake of a mere wage to toil over a



desk adding a column of figures or bend over a mass of whirring machinery. "They may say surely God has forsaken us," he continued. "It is just here that the highest vocation in life comes. To keep the heart true to its highest ideals—that's the greatest heroism in the world. Not the great general who commands an army or leads a forlorn hope at the crux of some fierce battle shows the highest type of heroism, but some lone man or woman in the terrible loneliness of a great city, a loneliness far more fearful than that of the desert, who keeps the torch of the ideal burning bright. That's the most heroic thing in the world. So I say to you who are going away from this center of learning to stoop over humble tasks, remember that, though there may be a desert of Midian, there is also a burning bush there. But how are we to be sure of God?"

The speaker told of Lady Henry Somerset, one of the world's greatest women. He pictured her as forever reading, studying, poring over religious philosophies, trying to find the light in the midst of a busy social life, but all to no avail. Then one day when she was alone there came a voice to her, saying: "My child, live as though I am, and thou shalt know that I am." Immediately she forsook frivolities, and her life since that time has become the revelation of the truth of the voice. "Live in the light of the clearest truth and a clearer truth will come to you," continued the speaker. "'Live my life and you'll have my creed,' was the reply of the old priest when some one said to him that with his creed a good life would be easy.

"Enthusiasm for God is not altogether enough. You have to translate it into human terms, and that means duty. Every vision brings a duty. Unless you take up the duty that comes with the vision, your vision may prove a curse to you instead of a blessing. With the vision of the burning bush, to Moses came the message: 'Go back into Egypt.' He began immediately to make excuses, and finally came to the fact that he was not eloquent. The Voice from the bush replied, 'Go, and I will be thy mouth,' and at that moment the very flame leaped into the heart of Moses. So let it be with us. You can give voice to excuses to which the devil will give a fine semblance of humility. Draw near to the bush, and you will come out a man afire. And so Moses passed from the vision to duty and went back to Egypt clothed in power to live his life.

"He has had the vision and has taken up the duty, but a new thing has entered his life. As I said at first, the flame may be taken as a symbol of divine life. It saturated the entire bush, and yet the bush was not consumed. It is a symbol of eternal life. So that day Moses received the life eternal and its power came upon him. Long afterwards when he climbed the hill of Nebo in the sunset light his eye was not dead, his step was not forced, his power was not abated. He was eternally young. The secret of eternal youth came to him that day on the plain of Midian when the flame of God entered his heart. Millions daily pray Chrysostom's prayer that God grant them in this life the knowledge of truth and in the next life eternal. But I think St. Chrysostom had this backward. I could wait until the next world for knowledge of truth, but I could not

wait for eternal life. It is not something that rises up out of the mists of dissolution. It is in the present tense: 'This is life eternal, to know. . . .' I say that Moses received the gift of eternal life and eternal youth that day. Age is not measured by years, but by qualities. Age is dissolution. I know men of five and twenty who are old. They are weary. They have lost all faith in life. On the other hand, I have known men over eighty who were still young to the very last moment.

"All through the ages men have stood in the market places of human life and cried their wares, elixirs of life and youth, and at the call of the charmers men and women have flocked thither. But they are all impostors, every one. But I am not an impostor, and I have the secret. This is the secret: 'To know Jesus Christ and him crucified.' If you want to live long, live for the highest and greatest things. If you want to grow old, live for the small, inconsequential things. Heat the furnace seven times hotter—that's what keeps people young. This runs all through history and biography." He pointed to Wesley, Gladstone, and General Booth, paying a great tribute to the latter. "His name will go down in history along with Wesley's. He caught the flame and lived the flame life.

"My plea to you is for enthusiasm. No one but enthusiasts really count in history. The enthusiasm of Wesley made him what he was. Matthew Arnold's father was 'radiant with ardor divine,' and that's what made him what he was. Enthusiasm makes the statesman. Thousands of Puritans believed just as Cromwell did, but they didn't believe with the same passion. Men and women, enthusiasm is what we want to-day. We can be enthusiastic for sport, for art, for literature, for wealth; but isn't there something higher? Be enthusiastic for the redemption of the poor, for the righting of the wrongs of the oppressed, for the establishment of the kingdom of righteousness, for the spread of the truth that is in Christ.

"To-day there are three lamps above the altar of religion. The lamp of truth still burns brightly. Occasionally it grows dim, but only to grow in brightness as time goes on. The lamp of beauty never burned brighter than it does to-day. The lamp of enthusiasm is dying down, growing dim. I want you to consecrate yourselves to its rekindling. To live a great life, choose the highest thing to live for.

"Your newspapers to-morrow will be filled with the happenings of to-day. They will tell of murders, of fires, of politics; but they will miss the greatest thing that will happen to-day. Somewhere in some metropolitan church, perhaps, or maybe in some little hut on a lonely mountain side, some man or woman is going to catch the vision of the burning bush, and that will be the day's greatest event. If we are going to have this great republic vindicate its claims to liberty and freedom, it will come from the flame of the burning bush. You'll never have a statesman who will lift society's ranks higher who doesn't believe in God. You'll never have a President whose name will live in history who hasn't caught a vision and taken up his duty for God and the truth. God help us to consecrate ourselves, and may this be the hour of consecration!"

Bishop Charles B. Galloway pronounced the benediction.

Dr. W. J. Dawson was born at Towcester, Northampton, England, in 1854. He was first ordained as a Wesleyan minister in 1875, resigning in 1892 after having held many appointments to become the pastor of the Highbury Quadrant Congregational Church, London. As a delegate to the Methodist Ecumenical Council, held at Washington in 1891, he first came to this country. In 1905 he returned to America and has been engaged in evangelistic and lecture work in the past few years in the United States and in Europe. Dr. Dawson is the author of more than a score of books and treatises on religious and literary subjects.

#### ALUMNI DAY.

##### *The Business Meeting.*

The thirtieth annual business meeting of the Alumni Association was called to order at 2:45 P.M., June 15, in the geology lecture room by President W. R. Cole. Important actions of the Executive Committee during the year were approved, after which the reports of other officers and committees were delayed in order to take up at once the question of alumni nominees to the Vanderbilt Board of Trust. The committee appointed earlier in the year to select names reported the following: W. C. Branham, Elliott H. Jones, Joseph W. Folk, Dr. E. B. Chappell, Dr. W. J. Young, Robert F. Jackson, Ed T. Seay, Horace H. White, and John H. Watkins. This list of nominees was accepted, and a motion was adopted praying the Board of Trust to elect one-half of its new members from among them. A committee was sent at once with these nominations to the Committee on New Members of the Board.

Much interest was aroused by the report of the Committee on Publicity and Promotion, appointed last year, and made up of Messrs. William Hughes, J. L. Cuninggim, and A. G. Hall. This report provides tentative plans looking toward the establishment of a general bureau to organize the alumni throughout the country, raise a permanent fund from them, and increase the attendance of students. Another of its plans is one arranging a bureau of self-help for needy students. It provides for a new salaried official, who shall have all these matters in



charge and who can organize and visit local alumni associations wherever a nucleus is to be found. Hr. Hughes explained the bill very thoroughly. Taking up its financial side, he showed what the alumni of Branham and Hughes School had already accomplished by a system of small annual payments made by a great many contributors during a term of years. He declared for this slogan: "Fifteen hundred students and \$250,000 additional endowment from the alumni in the next ten years!" Amid the applause of alumni he showed that such results were entirely feasible by vigorous action. The plan was adopted, section by section, practically as read.

The new plan for the selection of alumni nominees to the Board of Trust also aroused much discussion. The plan as brought in by the Executive Committee was a combination of the suggestions of Robert L. Burch and Dr. F. W. Moore, and provided for the election of nominees by the whole body of active alumni, with the minimum amount of red tape. Substantially the same plans have been brought annually before alumni for several years, but the objections of various intransigents have always blocked legislation. Upon this occasion so many amendments, motions, and countermotions were offered that confusion reigned, until J. C. McReynolds, '82, brought a modicum of order out of chaos by a dramatic series of motions clearing away the mass of proposals and referring the whole matter to the Executive Committee, with *instructions to act*.

The Committee on the Garland Memorial Bust reported that about \$300 had been raised for this purpose. The committee was commended and continued. Similar action was taken on the report of the Committee on the Alumni Directory, which will soon have completed its laborious task.

William R. Manier was elected President for the ensuing year; Myles P. O'Connor, Vice President; J. T. McGill, Historian; E. B. Craighead, Orator; Miss Rosa Ambrose, Poet. The offices of Secretary and Treasurer were combined, and B. E. Young was elected to serve in this double capacity. New associate members elected were Clarence P. Connell, John D. Mairs, John Baxter, and G. C. White. The Association adjourned at 5:15 P.M., feeling much satisfied with its labors.

*The Dinner.*

"The Alumni Dinner," said Chancellor Kirkland in his closing speech this year, "is coming more and more each year to be the chief feature of Commencement Week." Perhaps this was pre-eminently true of the dinner of 1908. "In all the thirty years of the history of the Alumni Association," said the Nashville *Tennessean*, "there has never been a more successful one." Stronger still were the tributes of the *American*: "The most successful ever held, in point of number present, in excellence of speeches, and the great enthusiasm shown;" while the *Banner* went so far as to give a half column of editorial comment to praise of the celebration, besides the regular news report.

Those in charge had felt that it was incumbent upon them to make a special effort this year to offset the "hard times," and the fact that the principal speakers were not so well known locally as in former years. Old General Apathy also was present, as usual. With this in view, they got an early start, and worked the field thoroughly in advance, remembering that, while most alumni are born loyal and others achieve loyalty, there are some others that must have loyalty thrust upon them. So well were their efforts directed that the Kissam dining hall was packed full with the largest crowd ever in attendance. Never in its history, moreover, was the Association so signally honored by its invited guests, almost every distinguished man in Nashville bid to the feast having accepted.

At 7 P.M. the alumni and guests gathered in the chapel of College Hall and were formed in procession by President W. R. Cole and Myles P. O'Connor, marching then to Kissam Hall. The line extended from College Hall to Kissam Hall. No trace of confusion, as in former years, was evident in seating the banquetters, as comprehensive plans to this end had been perfected days before by those in charge. Practically every one, including the invited guests, had been assigned in advance to a certain seat next his friend or classmate, and marshals were on hand to show each man to his place. Tables were set apart for the speakers and authorities, for the Board of Trust, for the Pharmacy Alumni in reunion, for the invited guests, for the officers of the Association, and for special classes in reunion. The speakers were all placed facing their audience and formed a long line at

the middle of the dining room, the toastmaster, Whitefoord R. Cole, occupying the mathematical center of things, flanked by the speakers and faced by the Deans of the University and other members of the faculty. The hall had been beautifully decorated by the ladies in charge and an orchestra played while the courses were served. Whenever the music ceased for a moment, a sound broke forth resembling that from the Vanderbilt rooters' stand at a game with Sewanee. Yells for '78, '88, '98, '08, and other classes, for the Faculty, for the officers of the Association, and for Vanderbilt broke forth from time to time. An admiring crowd of ladies occupied the windows of the hall, and they appeared much gratified at the sight of 300 men at the banquet board. The Vanderbilt Glee Club Quartette sang a number of college songs and rondels, which were much welcomed.

Whitefoord R. Cole, '94, the President of the Association, acted as master of ceremonies, and was highly successful in this function. He said in part: "It augurs well for Vanderbilt University when so many of her alumni can leave their business and come together once a year to show their interest in their Alma Mater." He welcomed the citizens of Nashville present, and thanked them for their support of the University. Continuing in happy strain, he spoke of the pride of Vanderbilt University in her alumni and their achievements in the world. He then introduced the orator, Dr. William James Young, '79, of Virginia.

Dr. Young's thoughtful address was listened to with the closest attention. He made a fine appeal to university men to lead in the new life of our world. He said in part:

I notice that this is the thirtieth annual dinner, and remember that I was present at the first annual dinner and felt the same enthusiasm that we have heard in these college yells. Those long years have not diminished my love for the old college; and while I may not join in the yells with lips, I do so in my heart. I have recalled those who led my feet in the paths of truth then, and see that not one of them is here. Every member of the faculty of the theological department then has gone to his long home; and when I think of the memory of the President of the Board of Trust, Bishop Holland N. McTyeire, I feel like bowing in reverence. Whatever of success I may have achieved in these twenty-nine years of absence from these walls, I attribute to my *Alma Mater*. I feel grateful to those who have opened my eyes to see the wonderful vision of this new world.

The twenty-nine years since then have more than any twenty-nine years in the world's history unfolded the secrets of the new world. Twenty-



nine years ago our eyes were just opening on this new world—this new world that comes in the midst of the old—eternally new and yet eternally true.

This new world first came to us about the middle of the last century, when men first began to know of the processes that made the worlds, which men called evolution. Men said that we must know, and a righteous skepticism grew up; but, sad to say, an unrighteous skepticism grew up side by side with it.

Men began to search the glories of nature, and she unfolded new wonders to them. They began to search the history of mankind and studied the great ages of history. They studied the social condition of the world, and learned that the present system was the result of long evolution and that evolution will go on until we reach the perfect organization. They began to study political organization, and found that party names were merely names, and began to think irrespective of party what was best for the nation. Men even began to study sacred things, and even the Bible felt the touch of the new thought and began to unfold greater glories. They began to see the unfolding process of God's revelation to the successive ages of the world.

There has been a fear of the critics; but men forgot that while some seek to rob us of the Book others have revealed to us the greater glories of that Book. Religion as we have it to-day is the long unfolding of the ages and is under laws as the whole world.

The radical is the child; the progressive, the youth; the conservative, the grown man; and the reactionary, the old man. The radical and the reactionary are the same. One would uproot the old; the other, the new. The reactionary is in his second childhood. For me, I would prefer to be between the progressive and the conservative, retaining the old, but reaching out for the new and using it.

I have great confidence in this new order of industrial and religious and civic life. I believe that righteousness is the basis of it all; and if we be righteous and stand by the truth, the victory shall be with us.

This new world has become a reality with which we must reckon, and a man must ask himself what his attitude shall be. First of all, I would say: "Go boldly into it." It is God's new world and our new world, and we must enter to learn new life and gain new thoughts and inspiration that we may have new avenues of service.

The Puritans and the Cavaliers who came to our shores were the strongest and bravest of European stock, and so the best and bravest go into this new world. Shall we be afraid to enter it?

Let us know this new world. Some live there for years without knowing its life. They have looked in upon it from the outside, but know not of what they speak.

"What attitude must I take in this new world?" each man asks; and may I answer: "Enter it." It is our new world and God's new world. Three classes of men go into a new world: the criminal, the adventurer, and he who goes for a noble purpose. And so it has been with this new

world. He who seeks to destroy, he who goes for curiosity, and he who goes for higher and better service—all have entered this new world.

Let us know this new world. Many go into a new land and come back with strange stories. Perhaps we shall learn after a while that it is not so terrible, but that there are glories there which we know not of. Perhaps we shall learn that there is beauty close at hand that we have not guessed.

Let us drive out the wild beasts that are there. Let us build roads for men to travel. Let us put our own life and thought into it. Let us master it. Let us open it to the world. And as a closing injunction, use this new world for service. The thing I most wish to see is America the servant of the world. I believe with Mr. Roosevelt in a great navy because I believe in peace. So far as the outcome of present conditions is concerned, I have the utmost confidence, for the forces that lie back of all our organizations are righteousness, truth, and love. They are eternal forces, and they must have their way.

Dr. Young was followed by Grantland Rice, '01, the Alumni Poet. Mr. Rice's verse was characteristic and technical, and brought uproarious applause. It was as follows:

#### ALUMNUS FOOTBALL.

(Manufactured for the Vanderbilt Alumni gathering, 1908, where it first happened.)

Bill Jones had been the shining star upon his college team;  
His tackling was ferocious and his bucking was a dream.  
When husky William tucked the ball beneath his brawny arm,  
They had a special man to ring the ambulance alarm.

Bill hit the line and ran the ends like some mad bull amuck;  
The other side would shiver when they saw him start to buck;  
And when a rival tackler tried to block his dashing pace,  
His first thought was a train of cars had waltzed across his face.

Bill had the speed, Bill had the weight—the nerve to never yield;  
From goal to goal he whizzed along while fragments strewed the field—  
And there had been a standing bet, which no one tried to call,  
That he could gain his distance through a ten-foot granite wall.

When he wound up his college course, each student's heart was sore;  
They wept to think that husky Bill would hit the line no more.  
Not so with William—in his dreams he saw the Field of Fame,  
Where he would buck to glory in the swirl of life's big game.

Sweet are the dreams of campus life—the world that lies beyond  
Gleams ever to our inmost gaze with visions fair and fond;

We see our fondest hopes achieved—and on with striving soul  
We buck the line and run the ends until we've reached the goal.

So, with his sheepskin tucked beneath his brawny arm one day,  
Bill put on steam and dashed into the thickest of the fray;  
With eyes ablaze he sprinted where the laureled highway led—  
When Bill woke up his scalp hung loose and knots adorned his head.

He tried to run the Ends of Life, when lo! with vicious toss  
A bill collector tackled him and threw him for a loss;  
And when he switched his course again and crashed into the line,  
The massive guard named Failure did a two-step on his spine.

Bill tried to punt out of the rut, but ere he turned the trick  
Right tackle Competition tumbled through and blocked the kick;  
And when he tackled at Success in one long, vicious bound,  
The fullback Disappointment steered his features in the ground.

But one day, when across the Field of Fame the Goal seemed dim,  
The wise old coach Experience came up and spoke to him.  
"Old boy," said he, "the main point now before you win your bout  
Is keep on bucking Failure till you've worn that lobster out!

Cut out this work around the ends—go in there low and hard—  
Just put your eyes upon the goal and start there yard by yard;  
And more than all, when you are thrown or tumbled with a crack,  
Don't lie there whining; hustle up and keep on coming back.

Keep coming back for all they've got, and take it with a grin  
When Disappointment trips you up or Failure barks your shin.  
Keep coming back; and if at last you lose the game of Right,  
Let those who whipped you know at least they, too, have had a fight.

Keep coming back; and though the world may romp across your spine,  
Let every game's end find you still upon the battling line.  
For when the one Great Scorer comes to write against your name,  
He marks—not that you won or lost—but how you played the Game."

Such is Alumnus Football on the white-chalked field of Life:  
You find the bread line hard to buck, while sorrow crowns the strife;  
But in the fight for name and fame among the world-wide clan,  
"There goes the victor" sinks to naught before "There goes a man."

Order was restored by the singing of several college songs by the Glee Club Quartette. The toastmaster then introduced James U. Rust, who spoke for "The Class of '78." Mr. Rust recalled the *aval* days of '78 in most happy strain. He spoke of the little mule car which then ran to the University, driven by one



"Hamlet," who was so obliging as to hold his car until a lecture closed, and whose vehicle, if missed, could always be overtaken by a good walker. The shade trees of the campus were then mere saplings, recently transplanted, and the site of Terrace Place served as the college ball ground. The Class of '78, while it yielded the palm in number to later classes, was unsurpassed in character and ability. Mr. Rust closed with wholesome and kindly counsel to the very young men of the Class of '08: the world would be exacting to them, but it would be kind.

Charles N. Burch spoke for the "Class of '88." In introducing him, Mr. Cole paid a high tribute to his worth and ability, and spoke of his recent election to the Board of Trust. Mr. Burch indulged in many reminiscences. The only head of a department during his course who was still in service in that capacity was Dean Tillett, who "looked now just as he did then, and who would undoubtedly look just as young and be doing as devoted a work when '88 should meet at its next twentieth anniversary." He paid high tributes to former members of the faculty during his student days, such as Dr. Garland, Dr. Dodd, and Dr. Smith. At his mention of Dr. W. J. Vaughn, who was sitting opposite the speaker, there was prolonged applause. Mr. Burch spoke also of the great demonstration of loyalty on the part of the alumni when the old main building was burned. As a member of the Board of Trust, he declared in favor of larger pecuniary reward for the devoted Faculty of the University.

H. N. Morschheimer, of Birmingham, responded to "The Class of '98." No speech at an Alumni Dinner has ever convulsed the audience more than this one from "Old Morsch." As a typical after-dinner speech, it has seldom been excelled here. He said in part:

I know that the Class of '98 deserves a eulogy, but I feel my powers inadequate to that end. Were I to attempt it, I might find myself in the predicament of the Fourth of July orator who arose on that occasion and began thus: "Friends and Fellow-Citizens, the grand old American eagle began soaring in 1776, and since that time she's been soaring and s-o-a-r-i-n-g a-n-d s-o-a-r-i-n-g"—About that time some fellow in the back of the audience shouted: "Let 'er go, Bud, and git yer another bird."

I shudder to think what would have been the consequences if Vanderbilt University had failed to give to the world, at the time she did, the Class of '98. No doubt some parts of the world are shuddering to-day to think that Vanderbilt University could have given and did give to them

the Class of '98. The purpose of this remarkable class in offering itself to the country was to give the nation a great and pleasant surprise. The returns are not yet all in from the surprise party; but the news can probably best be told in the story of the negro in South Alabama who climbed to the top of an old dead tree to see if a woodpecker had made his nest in a certain hole in the tree. When he had reached the top and was about to look into the hole, a great, big black snake stuck his head out of the hole. The negro turned loose all holds and fell. When he came to and had gotten his breath, he raised up and, looking at the snake, said: "Well, I s'prised ye, didn't I?"

If some Moses on commencement day, 1898, had smote this rock of human intelligence, there would have flowed forth an abundant and pure stream of Latin, Greek, and high mathematics. But this stream that once bubbled up from a bed rock of intellectual refinement, made pure by distillation and filtration through these classic halls, has broken its confinement amid the clean recesses of the hills, and has flowed down to drain the low places of the plains. It has caught up here and there the cess-pools of unlawful thought, it has been contaminated by the seep waters of worldly influence, and has felt the breath of the miasmas from the dark swamps of ignorance and superstition until to-day an analysis of this once pure stream would reveal indeed a rare composite. An investigation would reveal the presence of all the known arts and sciences, and some that are unknown—the science of medicine, law, pedagogy, and the others—and by applying a powerful reagent and inserting a most sensitive red litmus paper you might get a slight reaction for theology. And through it all running a strong, bold precipitate of politics. Indeed, the political germ must have been in this stream from the fountain head. You would have thought so had you been present at a recent ecclesiastical meeting in my town, when it became necessary for the august body to elect several primates. Why, sir, compared to the political activity of that body on that occasion, a session of the Tennessee Legislature would be but a gathering of the Ladies' Mite Society, and the workings in the committee rooms of our national Congress but the tardiness of the pack train beside the swiftness of the lightning express.

And the Class of '98 were all Democrats. No man could live near West Side Row or Wesley Hall and not be a Democrat. Those sparsely furnished rooms, with their more sparsely furnished occupants, with their nightly meetings of revolution, from whose fires issued clouds of smoke that drifted out and floated above yon council chamber of the autocracy and, settling above the roofs of the faculty's houses, wreathed itself into the word "Democracy;" these spreading maples and carpets of blue grass through which roamed at will the then standing army of one lone man with a shotgun; yonder Curfew bell that tolled the knell of parting day and clanged the morning reveille of 7:45, answered by the rattle of the Democratic "empty dinner pail" and the cries and groans of the unterrified Democracy, saying, "Let us be free"—all these bred Democracy. And so far as I know, this class has remained Democratic save one man. Jake

Snyder, of Birmingham, is now a lukewarm Republican. I am not familiar with the story of his downfall; but he probably got his cue from the small boy who was fishing on Sunday, when the minister came along and said to him: "Johnnie, don't you know it's wrong to fish on Sunday, that you will never amount to anything so long as you do it, that you will never be President of the United States?" At that moment Johnnie pulled out a big, fat perch, and, turning to the minister, said: "I can't never be President, nohow; me and my folks is all Democrats."

Mr. Chairman, it would be amiss in me, and ungrateful, to stand here to-night and speak of the Class of '98 without some mention of those men who are responsible for this great class. We have come to-day across a separation of ten years to offer them forgiveness for all the wrongs perpetrated upon us during our sojourn here, and I have recently heard a member of this class say that he believed the time would come when he could forgive our Bursar-Emeritus, Wils Williams, for having collected from him the same bill for room rent three times in one session.

But in seriousness I say we have come to-day to give honor and respect to those men who have labored and are laboring to make Vanderbilt University the great institution that it is. To the alumni of this institution, the names of such men as Kirkland and Dudley and Moore and Tolman and Vaughn and Charles Forster Smith, and the others, will ever be an inspiration for higher purpose and better achievement. These alumni have gone forth to labor in many vineyards. To some the pathway has been easy, and they have had but to touch the tree and the ripe fruit of success has fallen into their hands. Others have reached out to grasp the flowers, and have been stung by the thorn concealed. Some have placed faith in friendship and love of mankind, and have had their hopes wrecked upon the rocks of infidelity and treachery. They have been stalked by the lurking forms of selfishness and greed, and have become acquainted with man's inhumanity to man. They have fought against the principle that the end justifies the means, and there have been times when their buffeted spirits have longed for the shelter of the old University, and their souls have yearned for the shadow of these walls and the quiet of these shady retreats, and they have cried out: "O, *Alma Mater*, *Alma Mater*!"

And so we have come to-day to refresh our spirits, to renew our faith, to rebuild our hopes, and to catch again some of the enthusiasm of former years, that it may serve to sustain the crumbling walls of our air castles and check the vanishing of our cherished ideals. To-night the air is teeming with wireless messages from the absent men of '98 and other years, and from each one comes the same word of greeting: "To the alumni, the old and the new, our thoughts are with you, and we wish you well; and to those men to whom we are indebted in great part for whatever good there may be in us, we bid you Godspeed."

J. M. Souby, of Texas, was the representative of '08. He made an extremely witty address, full of ludicrous scientific allusion.



It seemed to him that the natural order of things had been reversed in the evening's programme, and that the ripe corn was being followed by the young blade. The order of things, '78, '88, '98, '08, might be compared to the geologic table, in which each stratum was represented by its special fossils, until recent strata were reached, "with their specimens of modern living types." Mr. Souby continued the simile most effectively. Seldom has a Senior representative at the dinner made so clever a speech.

Dr. Charles Forster Smith, who was the guest of the Association, was the next speaker. Dr. Smith's reminiscences of the days he spent at Vanderbilt as Professor of Greek were most delightful. In the older alumni his remarks struck a responsive chord. Referring to Bishop McTyeire, he declared that he was the greatest and strongest man he had ever lived close to, and that his memory is one of the greatest assets of the University.

G. M. Neely responded to the toast, "The Board of Trust." In lighter vein he took up the troubles of the Board with students and alumni, but especially with the Faculty. Passing thence to more serious comment, he called for closer relations between the body of alumni and the Board of Trust. He extended a welcome to the new alumni members of the Board. Mr. Neely's speech was filled with sentiments evidently most acceptable to the Alumni, and he received much applause.

D. H. Neil, '02 P., was the representative of the association of graduates of the Department of Pharmacy, holding its first session this year. Mr. Neil reviewed the history and struggles of the Department and its development from the small school in the old main building to its present strong condition, housed in Furman Hall. He closed with an enthusiastic tribute to the University from the pharmacy alumni.

Allen G. Hall was called upon for "Something New," according to the title of his toast. "He did not see why, after all, the same old speech should not fit with the same old fellows." Whether it was new or not, his speech did not fail to arouse the same old enthusiasm that always greets Dr. Hall.

It has been a custom of the alumni for many years to call upon Chancellor Kirkland to conclude their annual feast, and he has never failed to provide most delightful "extempore observations." While upon this occasion he had no new pecuniary gifts to announce, he did proclaim the Vanderbilt alumni as one of the

greatest gifts any institution could have. Referring to the dispute as to the "ownership" of the University, he stated that, in his opinion, the interests of all parties would be best subserved when the University should be controlled by men loyal and devoted to it, and who would go to death for it. "The title deed to Vanderbilt should be the title deed of love."

The dinner closed about 12:30, and the party broke up with repeated cheers for Vanderbilt.

#### MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUST.

The Board of Trust met in annual session June 15 at 9 o'clock, in Wesley Hall parlors, with Bishop C. B. Galloway, President of the Board, in the chair.

The minutes of the Executive Committee of the Board, which covered all the transactions of the University since the last regular meeting of the Board, were read and passed. The greater part of the session, which lasted several hours, was taken up with the reports of Chancellor Kirkland and of the Bursar and the Treasurer. Chancellor Kirkland in his report devoted some time to the building operations of the year. During the past year \$76,500 was spent for building purposes, out of \$300,000, the entire sum spent for building since the fire of 1905. Over the regular running expenses \$16,000 was expended upon the permanent equipment of the University, chiefly the libraries and chemical laboratories. In point of attendance this is the third successive year in which all previous records of attendance have been broken, the enrollment in all departments this year reaching a total of nine hundred and two. In all other years the attendance has been under nine hundred.

Following these reports, Committees on Nominations, on Budget, and on Recommendations of the Chancellor's Report were appointed, and the Board adjourned for the day, leaving the afternoon to the work in committee.

The second session of the Board convened on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. The Committee on Nominations made the following report, which was adopted and will be reported to the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for ratification: For reelection, their terms expiring at this time, Messrs. Nathaniel Baxter, of Nashville, and John R. Pepper, of

Memphis; Col. G. W. Martin, of Martin, Tenn.; Bishop E. R. Hendrix; and Judge Newnan Cayce, of Mississippi. The following gentlemen, who have not previously served on the Board, were elected as new members: Judge H. H. White, of Louisiana, Dr. W. J. Young, of Virginia, Elliott H. Jones, of Kansas City, and Dr. E. B. Chappell, of Nashville. It will be noted with gratification by alumni that all the new men elected were chosen from the list of names submitted to the Committee on Nominations by the Alumni Association on Monday afternoon. Thus nine of the vacancies on the Board were filled. The term of a member of the Board is eight years.

The recommendations of Chancellor J. H. Kirkland were in the main adopted. Dr. S. N. Hagen was appointed Assistant Professor of English Philology and German, instead of Instructor, his position for the past year. Frederick Bryson, '99, was again appointed to take charge of the work in English I. Messrs. Mitchell and White were given charge of the freshman mathematics again next year and John R. Fisher, '04, was made an Instructor in the School of French. Mr. Fisher has been co-principal with W. T. Rowland, '07, of a training school in Weatherford, Tex., during the past year. The School of History and Economics was divided, and Dean F. W. Moore will hereafter be known as Professor of History, while Dr. G. W. Dyer will have full charge of Economics with the title of Assistant Professor.

The appointment of Dr. B. E. Young to be editor-in-chief of the VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY was formally ratified by the Board. Dean F. W. Moore, who has acted in that capacity for the past five years, was compelled to give up this work on account of his increasing duties as Dean of the Academic Department.

The increased need of loan and scholarship funds in the Theological Department was presented to the Board. Dr. W. F. Tillett will enter at once on an active campaign for increasing these funds. The rapid growth of attendance in this department has rendered inadequate the present funds for this purpose.

The Budget Committee presented the budget, which was similar to that of last year, being chiefly for running expenses. The session was a rather short one, the meeting adjourning shortly after 11 o'clock.

Twenty-five members of the Board were in attendance, as fol-



lows: Nathaniel Baxter, Nashville, Tenn.; Judge Newnan Cayce, Columbus, Miss.; Col. G. W. Martin, Martin, Tenn.; R. M. Standefer, Spring City, Tenn.; Bishop E. R. Hendrix, Kansas City, Mo.; Robert W. Browder, Bowling Green, Ky.; Allen R. Carter, Louisville, Ky.; Maj. R. W. Millsaps, Jackson, Miss.; Hon. W. C. Ratcliffe, Little Rock, Ark.; Bishop Charles B. Galloway, Jackson, Miss.; Samuel Cupples, St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Dye, Little Rock, Ark.; William L. Moose, Morrilton, Ark.; W. T. Sanders, Athens, Ala.; Chancellor J. H. Kirkland, Nashville, Tenn.; W. R. Cole, Nashville, Tenn.; Samuel J. Keith, Nashville, Tenn.; G. M. Neely, Nashville, Tenn.; G. B. Winton, Nashville, Tenn.; John B. Ransom, Nashville, Tenn.; C. W. Byrd, Nashville, Tenn.; Charles N. Burch, Memphis, Tenn.; James C. McReynolds, New York City; Eugene J. Buffington, Chicago, Ill.

Commenting editorially upon this session of the Board, the *Nashville Christian Advocate* of June 26 says:

Several of the new members elected a year ago sat with the Board for the first time. Among these are such substantial Methodists as Dr. C. W. Byrd, Mr. John B. Ransom, of Nashville, and Mr. E. J. Buffington, of Chicago. Two distinguished alumni who are not Methodists had also been elected and their election confirmed by the Board of Education. These are Mr. Charles N. Burch, of Tennessee, counsel for the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railway, who is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Mr. James C. McReynolds, of Kentucky (now of New York), late Assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States, and still employed as special counsel by the Federal Department of Justice, who belongs to the Christian Church. Both these gentlemen took occasion to say that it had never occurred to them to question the right of the Methodist Church to control the University. They credited that Church with founding and fostering it, and expressed their sense of indebtedness to the Church for offering them in their youth the facilities afforded by such an institution; and they declared their only purpose in accepting the honor (as they phrased it) of membership on the Board of Trust to be that they might assist the Church in keeping the University on the high plane of usefulness which has hitherto marked its history. It seemed worth while to note this, since these two able lawyers are the only members of the Board of Trust of Vanderbilt University who are not members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Burch's father gave part of the land on which the University stands.

After the final exercises on Commencement Day, Mr. and Mrs. Nat Baxter entertained the Board of Trust and numerous other invited guests at luncheon at Westover Plantation, their handsome country place near Nashville.

## PHARMACY REUNION.

One of the important events of Commencement Week was the reunion of graduates of the Pharmacy Department. Drs. J. T. McGill and E. A. Ruddiman, with W. R. White and D. H. Neil, President and Secretary, respectively, of the local Pharmacy Alumni Association, worked hard for some weeks in advance, with a view to securing interest in this reunion. The result was a representative gathering in Furman Hall on Monday and Tuesday, some of the alumni coming from a distance. Dr. J. T. McGill delivered the address of welcome on Monday morning on behalf of the University, and J. E. Justice, '01 P., of Nashville, responded on behalf of the local Association. W. R. White, who was made Temporary Chairman, made an address, setting forth the objects of the meeting: to create a more friendly feeling among the pharmacy alumni, and set on foot an organization which should not only promote the development of our Department of Pharmacy, but should also use its best efforts everywhere to maintain a high standard of pharmaceutical education, and to effect legislation tending to the betterment of the profession.

The body perfected its organization by adopting a constitution and by-laws and by electing officers for the ensuing term, as follows: R. L. Eves, Nashville, President; S. C. Davis, Vice President; G. M. Sadler, Clarksville, Second Vice President; A. J. Ayres, Macon Ga., Third Vice President; Dr. E. A. Ruddiman, Secretary; Miss Daisy Nickel, Nashville, Treasurer. At the Monday afternoon session S. C. Davis delivered an address, "The Food and Drug Laws of the Southern States," which was followed by interesting discussion of the subject. On Monday night the Association went in a body to the Alumni Dinner, where special tables had been set apart for them, and where they had a representative among the speakers on the programme.

At the Tuesday morning session D. H. Neil, of Nashville, addressed the Association upon "The Pharmacy Laws of the South," and the points brought out were discussed with much interest. With this the business of the convention was brought to a close. In the afternoon the alumni enjoyed a tallyho ride to points of interest, given in honor of the visiting members by the local Association.

Great good is expected of this Association. No more enthu-

siastic alumni of the University have been turned out than some of those of the Pharmacy Department.

#### SESSIONS OF PHI BETA KAPPA.

##### *The Address.*

Dr. Charles Forster Smith, formerly Professor of Greek of Vanderbilt University, but now of the University of Wisconsin, delivered the annual address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society on the morning of June 16 in the chapel at Wesley Hall. His subject was "Read the Best Books," and was an eloquent plea for a more careful study of the best literature, both prose and poetry.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Prof. Collins Denny, after which Dr. H. C. Tolman presented Dr. Smith. Dr. Tolman referred to the fact that Vanderbilt was the first Southern institution to receive a charter from the ancient scholarship fraternity, and said the credit for this honor was largely due to Dr. Smith. "It is not necessary for me to introduce Dr. Smith to this audience," said Dr. Tolman, "and therefore I merely welcome him."

Dr. Smith said in part:

"Literature is the greatest thing in the world, for we all need something to take us out of ourselves. If I could turn back to seventeen or eighteen, I would enter college again; and I would study as hard as I did before, and read a great deal more. We should all make friends with the greatest authors early in life. I am sure that one hundred dollars would buy all of the really great books ever written—as many as one could read during a college course, and more than could be digested in a lifetime.

"The reading men in college are those that accomplish most in life. Wise is the student who reads the great authors in the off hours of his college days. He does not by so doing lose time from his studies, for reading serves to freshen the memory and clear the mind. Ah, yes, the student is wise if he will read much while in college. 'My studies take up all my time,' he says. You will never have as much time again if you make a success in your chosen calling.



"The art of right reading,' said Frederic Harrison, 'is as hard as the art of right living.' In literature especially does it hold true that we cannot see the woods for the trees. How shall we select our books from the multiplicity of volumes? The great authors are the touchstone upon which the others are tested. A few of the great books teach us more than a great crowd of the poor ones. Read biography, for thence come help and inspiration to great achievements.

"If I could turn back to that golden age, freshman year at college, I would cultivate a taste for poetry. I doubt if any other poetry makes its appeal more to the boys and girls of America than Scott's 'Marmion' and 'Lady of the Lake,' and Tennyson's 'In Memoriam' opened a new world for me, and my love for poetry has come to stay, I think.

"Some one objects that poetry is not practical. Perhaps we cannot make a living either by reading or writing it, but it may make us immortal. 'Poetry is its own exceeding great reward,' said Coleridge. 'The strongest part in our religion to-day is our unconscious poetry,' said Matthew Arnold."

Dr. Smith closed his address with a selection from Matthew Arnold.

#### *Business Session.*

The business session of the Society was held at the conclusion of the address. The election of new members was at once taken up, only those seniors being considered whose grade for three consecutive years had reached an average of 86.5. The rule that not more than twenty-five per cent of each class can be initiated often bars worthy men who have attained the required grade. The successful candidates were Clifton S. Boswell, Alice Porter Clark, Ruby Hanlin, John Hill, Nannie Moore, Lawrence W. Murphy, J. M. Souby, and Elizabeth Young. The University of Georgia, the University of Indiana, and Central University of Kentucky requested the indorsement of the Vanderbilt Chapter upon their applications for membership in the Society; these requests were referred for consideration to a committee composed of Drs. L. C. Glenn, J. T. McGill, and C. E. Little. Dr. Richard Jones, who was recently elected to membership in the Society by the Chapter at Grinnell College of Iowa, was made a member of the local Chapter.

## CHANCELLOR KIRKLAND'S LUNCHEON.

After his annual custom, Chancellor Kirkland entertained the Board of Trust on June 16 at one-o'clock luncheon. The presence of a large number of noted guests from a distance (among them Dr. Charles Forster Smith), and of many distinguished men of Nashville, made the occasion a brilliant one. The Chancellor's residence and lawn were handsomely decorated with the Vanderbilt palms. The luncheon was served *al fresco* upon the lawn immediately in front of the house, the guests being disposed at small tables in parties of four. This portion of the grounds is well shaded and most attractive. Mrs. Kirkland's menu was prepared with notable skill and served temptingly in several courses about centerpieces of black and gold coreopsis.

## THE LITERARY ADDRESS.

The Annual Literary Address to the graduating class was delivered on Tuesday evening, June 16, by Dr. Charles Forster Smith, Professor of Greek in the University of Wisconsin. Dr. Smith was Professor of Modern Languages in Vanderbilt University from 1882 to 1883, and Professor of Greek from 1883 to 1894; and during this period he won as great a place in the affections of the students and community as any professor has ever held here. It is not surprising, therefore, that he was welcomed by one of the finest audiences ever brought out by the Annual Address, an audience comprising a large representation of his old friends of Nashville and vicinity, of the Faculty, and of his former students of the eighties and nineties.

Dr. Smith was aptly introduced by Chancellor Kirkland, who stated that it was the first time that a former professor had been invited to deliver the Annual Address. He referred affectionately to his former relations here with the speaker. His reference to Dr. Smith as one of the greatest teachers in the United States was supported by great applause.

The speaker's subject was "Character and Personal Influence." Of his notable address we cannot speak here at length, as it is printed in full elsewhere in this number. He had the undivided attention of his hearers through it all, and was frequently arrested by prolonged applause. It was evident that he was most deeply moved by the flood of memories pressing in upon him from the

prime of his life spent in service to Vanderbilt University, and his emotion communicated itself to his hearers. His eloquent tributes to those who have led in the creation of Vanderbilt University were enthusiastically received. Here, as wherever else Dr. Smith appeared during his brief stay in Nashville, his reception was little less than an ovation.

#### COMMENCEMENT DAY.

The exercises of Commencement Day on June 17 began with the assembling of the Board of Trust and the prospective graduates, and a number of the University Faculty, at Wesley Hall at 9:30 A.M. Formed in line by the master of ceremonies, Professor A. M. Harris, they marched in procession at ten o'clock to the University Chapel, where they were seated in proper order about the rostrum. The graduates formed an imposing array, taking up a large portion of the middle section of seats. Upon the platform were Chancellor Kirkland, Bishop Fitzgerald, Bishop Galloway, Dr. C. W. Byrd, and the four speakers from the graduating classes. Attracted by the fine weather, a brilliant audience from the campus and the city filled the remainder of the floor and gallery.

The invocation was delivered by Dr. Byrd. Chancellor Kirkland introduced the first speaker, Robert Edwin Blake. It was most fitting that Mr. Blake, always a leader of his class on the athletic field and in the numerous functions of college life, and now about to represent the University at Oxford, should appear at the closing exercises as Class Representative. He spoke upon "European Socialism versus American Individuality," and presented his subject ably. His address was an earnest plea against the hasty adoption of anarchic theories from oversea. He said in part:

When one looks over the history of the American nation, he sees that every decade of that history has had some knotty problem in the economic or political life of the people. Our statesmen, as a rule, have referred such issues to the fundamental principles upon which our government is founded. But there are new ideals creeping into our midst—ideals heretofore entirely foreign to the life of the American people and strange alike to Democrats and Republicans, ideals which are not Anglo-Saxon, but more antagonistic to the economic and political institutions of our country than any issue that has ever divided the Democrats and Republicans. These ideals have arisen most noticeably within the past decade in con-

nection with a problem that is becoming national in importance. Within that time we have heard much of the governmental ownership of railroads and the municipal ownership of utilities. Statistical information shows that some governments have found it profitable to go into these business enterprises and others have not. But the most astute students of political economy agree that an application of public ownership in the United States would require a complete revolution of the philosophy of our governmental life.

These revolutionary doctrines come from the stagnation of European countries in a never-ending stream of foreign immigrants landing at our seaports by the hundreds of thousands each year, knowing not the ideals of the American people. The doctrine of this discontented increment is socialism. It is a philosophy which would attempt to destroy the present classification of individuals according to ability, energy, and enterprise. I say to you that such a philosophy of life is fit only for hoboes and tramps.

Individualism, exactly opposite to socialism, is the philosophy which inspired our fathers in establishing and propagating our government. But it is older and stronger than the history of even the American nation, for it arose out of the Dark Ages, when civilization was at its lowest ebb. No nation or society can rise except as its individuals rise. The inspiring genius of the whole movement has been the philosophy of individual liberty.

It is against these ideals that the socialism of our European immigrants is striving. Each year the Socialists grow more numerous. Indeed, the leader of the Democratic party, a man of wonderful ability as a leader, quick to assimilate new and catchy doctrines, allowed himself to become temporarily infatuated with the theory of governmental ownership of the railroads. But from his recent attitude it is evident that he was not sincere, but was merely carrying on a temporary flirtation with the Socialistic party in order to gain their votes for the Democratic nominee in the coming presidential election.

Shall we cut off the corporation entirely, or shall we recognize that it has its good points and save it for future usefulness? Fancy may be tempted for a time by the utopian dreams of public ownership; but reason, recurring to the fundamental principles, spurns the proposition as an insidious foe. European socialism entices us with many flattering promises, but American individualism stands as an ægis opposing the movement.

Cornelius Perry Cullom, the Faculty Representative, has been often before the Vanderbilt public as a speaker and writer. He spoke upon "Education and the People." He traced the development of our education, coincident with the development of science and commerce. In order to realize the opportunities of our country, we require universal education, compulsory education, if need be. He advocated the instruction of the masses as the one great remedy for our national ills. He pleaded for the employ-



ment of larger funds in this direction by the whole nation. Mr. Cullom's address was an extremely thoughtful one and cogently presented.

James Marvin Culbreath, representing the Biblical Department, spoke upon the "Destiny of Democracy." "The spirit of democracy," said the speaker, "will enjoy its supreme and final vindication in the ethical unity of all the races of mankind." He then aptly brought in the triumph of Japan, accepting the Western ideal of democratic liberty, over the "blind ignorance and hollow autocracy of Russia." The contraction of the earth's surface to one-third of its original size through steam and electricity has resulted in astonishing movements of population and in the mingling of the nations of the world under such conditions that they must become brothers, or else the mightiest exterminate the weakest. He declared to be inevitable the unification of the world, drawn together, as Browning foresaw, by the principle of love. He closed as follows:

Our destiny, therefore, makes large demands of us who have been prepared for life at Vanderbilt. The process of the unification of mankind demands scientists to seek for truth, teachers to impart learning, doctors to check disease and pestilence, engineers to remove physical barriers, lawyers to plead for justice and redress wrong, and prophets to give new revealings to races now bowed down. Thus we shall help the individual to realize his manifest destiny and become the saviors of society.

John Reid Turney, representing the Law Department, was the last speaker, his subject being the "Relation of the Federal Powers to Prohibition." Mr. Turney has a reputation at Vanderbilt for forceful and convincing oratory. He said in part:

Visions of little children suffering unjustly, of juries making mockery of marriage vows, of prisons filled with murderers, of streets reeking with crime strike our hearts dumb. Such is the wild panorama rushing past our very gates. It is therefore necessary to say that the cause of prohibition is a just and righteous one?

But we cannot afford to join that class which becomes satisfied of the justice of its position and rushes too hastily to conclusions. I trust that every one here desires to accomplish prohibition in accord with the principles of our laws. So far as the Federal Constitution is concerned, every State has the undoubted power of controlling the trade relations of its citizens. But that Constitution reserves for Congress the express right to legislate on commerce carried on between the States. Therefore any legislation and any interpretation of it which allows one State to confiscate

the goods in transportation through it from other States violates the spirit of the Constitution.

The real evil of the traffic is the conditions under which liquors are sold. The State governments have adequate power to destroy the grogshop. We should, therefore, not be led off by the will-o'-the-wisp of Federal interference. The great principle of self-government, the keystone of the American Constitution, should apply here, and it will be unwise to attempt to overthrow this principle in an effort to ameliorate some of the evils of society. Mr. Turney's address was rewarded with frequent applause.

The remainder of the exercises were of the usual routine order. Chancellor Kirkland called forward in succession the classes in Arts, Sciences, Engineering, Law, Theology, and Pharmacy, and conferred their degrees impressively, handing to each individual his proper diploma. The complete list of graduates in these departments, with the names of those receiving the medals and distinctions, will be found in the Commencement Programme, which is printed at the end of this number of the *QUARTERLY*. The Chancellor gave honorable mention to Lawrence W. Murphy, of Arkansas, who was one of the candidates for the Founder's Medal in the Academic Department. Mr. Murphy's grade for four years fell less than one-half per cent behind that of the winner, J. M. Souby, of Texas. The exercises closed with the presentation of certificates of membership to the new initiates of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

So ended impressively the academic session of 1907-08 in the spirit of hope and optimism which has everywhere marked its course.

#### COMMENCEMENT ITEMS.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Buffington, of Chicago, spent some days at the University while Mr. Buffington was in attendance at the sessions of the Board of Trust. They were extended numerous social courtesies by their friends here. Mrs. Buffington was very bright and charming, and delighted everybody. Mr. Buffington has many old college friends here. He was a roommate with Dr. Allen G. Hall during his student days here.

The Commodore Club, a Senior Society, gave a luncheon on Monday at noon at the Maxwell House. Several guests, alumni

members, and faculty members were present and enjoyed the menu. The club's officers for the past year were Ed Graham, President; John Craig, Vice President; Gillespie Adams, Secretary; Neil Cullom, Treasurer; and Ed Palmer, Director General. The following new members from '09 were elected: Winston Caldwell, W. T. McLain, Ed B. Maupin, J. Vaughn Blake, T. T. Hatton, C. G. Whitten, Charles C. King, and Jewell B. Procter. David Morton is the new President; Allen Cox, Vice President; Ed West, Secretary; N. Dale, Treasurer; W. G. Peebles, Director General.

Dr. Charles Forster Smith was the recipient of many affectionate attentions from his great body of loyal friends in Nashville and among the commencement visitors. He was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Buford during his stay.

Chancellor and Mrs. Kirkland had as their house guests Bishop Charles B. Galloway and Bishop E. R. Hendrix. Dean and Mrs. Tillett had Dr. W. J. Dawson, who delivered the sermon, and was one of the chief speakers at the Biblical Institute. Dr. and Mrs. Kern entertained Dr. W. J. Young, the Alumni Orator.

Two new portraits have been hung appropriately on the chapel walls. One is Miss Lewis's portrait of Chancellor Garland, to replace the one that was destroyed by the fire. It is made from the same studies as the original, and is fully equal to it if not superior in artistic finish. The other is a picture of Mrs. McTyeire, which the University has had painted by Miss Hergesheimer, who painted the new portrait of Bishop McTyeire. The work was done in Nashville under the criticism of members of the family. It is reckoned a good likeness, is well executed, and has been hung beside the picture of Bishop McTyeire, which last year called forth so much favorable comment.

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### THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The officers of the Athletic Association remain the same, except for the resignation of Dr. R. B. Steele from the position of Treasurer, which he has held for a number of years. The Board of Directors are as follows:

President, Dr. W. L. Dudley.

Vice President, Dr. D. R. Stubblefield.

Secretary, J. E. Hart.

Treasurer, Charles S. Brown.

Additional Directors and Members of the Executive Committee: W. R. Manier, A. B. Hill, Charles C. Trabue, Howell E. Jackson, and E. W. Thompson.

The Executive Committee is composed of the above together with the captains and managers of the various teams, who are as follows:

Baseball: Captain, William H. Bond, '10 E.; Manager, E. B. Maupin, '09 A.; Assistant Manager, M. B. Adams, '10 A.

Football: Captain, Samuel C. Costen, '08 L.; Manager, E. A. Cox, '09 A.; Assistant Manager, Erwin Caldwell, '10 E.

Track Team: Captain, J. B. Procter, '09 A.; Manager, H. P. Connell, '10 E.; Assistant Manager, J. Ross Cheshire, '10 E.

Basketball Team: Captain, W. D. Neeley, '10 E.; Manager, W. L. Throop, '09 E.; Assistant Manager, W. L. Gilmore, '10 A.

The Editor of the *Hustler*, the official organ of the Association, is Charles G. Whitten, '09 L, and E. A. Cox, '09 A., is its Business Manager.

#### TREASURER'S REPORT.

The football season closed, as reported in an earlier number of the *QUARTERLY*, with a surplus of about \$3,200. The spring sports, as usual, left deficits. The expenses of the basketball team, including only the net expenses of the games, were \$146.43 and the deficit \$29.18; baseball, including a net loss of \$390 on games, \$1,995.90, with a total deficit of \$933.28; track team expenses of \$1,253.09, with a deficit of \$863.99 less \$200 contributed by Mr. T. J. Felder for the expenses of Mason and Anderson to Chicago and Philadelphia; general expense account, \$404.66, including the expenses of Dr. Dudley to New York to attend the meeting of the National Intercollegiate Athletic Association and the meeting of the Rules Committee. This leaves a deficit of \$1,500 or \$2,000, which is offset by the surplus of \$3,000 at the end of the football season. Last year the deficit was \$400 and the year before it was \$950.

Interesting items of receipts in the Treasurer's books are \$150 from interest on investment notes, \$89 from the net proceeds of



the Interscholastic Track Meet, and \$21 from the net profits of the *Hustler*. This year the gross income of the *Hustler* was \$1,-040.89, the expenses \$619.15, and the surplus for division \$421.28, of which five per cent goes to the Association and the remainder is divided between the Manager and the Editor in Chief.

#### WEARERS OF THE "V."

The students who are entitled to wear the badge of athletic distinction, the "V" on the sweater, as the result of this year's work, are enrolled below. There are thirty-seven of them. Those who have the distinction in one or more branches of athletics in previous years are indicated by an asterisk (\*) following the name:

- A. G. Adams, Jr., '08 E., manager basketball team.
- W. M. Aden, '11 A., baseball team.
- M. W. Arnold, '11 M., baseball team.
- C. H. Beasley, '11 A., baseball team.
- J. V. Blake,\* '09 A., football team, basketball team, track team.
- R. E. Blake,\* '08 A., captain football team, track team.
- W. H. Bond,\* '10 E., baseball team.
- A. V. Campbell, '11 M., football team.
- M. H. Clark, '11 A., track team.
- C. W. Coleman, '10 A., baseball team.
- S. C. Costen,\* '08 L., football team, baseball team.
- J. L. Craig,\* '08 L., football team.
- A. B. Cummings, '08 A., baseball team.
- Joe Davidson, '10 M., baseball team.
- H. D. Dozier, '08 A., manager baseball team.
- L. W. Hasslock, '08 E., football team.
- E. A. Inglis,\* '08 A., captain baseball team.
- J. J. King,\* '— E., football team.
- M. B. King, '09 L., track team.
- W. T. McLain,\* '09 L., football team.
- R. K. Mason,\* '08 L., track team.
- D. W. Morrison, '10 E., baseball team.
- D. H. Morton, '09 A., football team.
- W. D. Neeley, '10 E., basketball team.
- W. A. Nelson,\* '10 E., track team.
- T. F. Paine, '08 A., manager track team.
- H. E. Palmer, Jr., '08 A., manager football team.
- R. M. Patterson, Jr., '09 E., basketball team.
- W. W. Pinson, '10 A., baseball team.
- J. G. Pipkin, '09 A., baseball team.
- H. F. Potts,\* '10 A., football team.
- J. B. Procter,\* '09 A., basketball team, track team.

- J. H. Roberts, '11 M., track team.  
H. E. Sherrell, '08 A., football team, baseball team.  
J. N. Stone,\* '08 E., football team, captain track team.  
W. L. Throop, '09 A., captain basketball team.  
H. H. Williams, '11 E., baseball team.

#### THE INTERCOLLEGIATE TRACK MEET.

The season of track work was unusually bright and full of interest. The number in training was large, and the earnest work the men did was encouraging both for the season current and for those to come. Several teams were made up of promising new men and sent off to the training schools for trial matches. A dual meet was arranged with Sewanee. In this Vanderbilt won easily, taking ten firsts and tying another, losing only one, the shot put. R. E. Blake won eighteen points, R. K. Mason fifteen, and J. N. Stone fourteen. Mason's work was the finest on the field. He won the one hundred yards dash, the two hundred and twenty yards dash, and the four hundred and forty yards dash in record-breaking time. He ran the first dash in ten seconds flat, equaling the Vanderbilt record of Pope Taylor, made in '92, and breaking the S. I. A. A. record of 10 1-4. He ran the two hundred and twenty yards dash in 22 3-5 seconds, beating his own record in the S. I. A. A. meet last year by two-fifths of a second. In the four hundred and forty yards dash his time was 50 1-5 seconds, one-fifth better than his own record last year.

Through the rest of the season Mason's work continued to be the star work of the team. In the preliminaries at the S. I. A. A. meet he ran the two hundred and twenty yards dash in 22 3-5 seconds again. In the finals he ran the one hundred yards dash in 9 4-5 seconds, breaking the Southern Intercollegiate record of 10 1-5; and the two hundred and twenty yards dash in 22 1-5, breaking the previous Intercollegiate record of 23 seconds and his own record of the previous day by 2-5 of a second.

His work was excellent not only in time but in form, and he was sent to Chicago and again to Philadelphia to contest for a place on the American team to be sent to the Olympic Games in England in July. In Chicago he won his preliminary heat in the one hundred meters race, and tied for third place in the finals. In the four hundred meters race, which, with the corresponding four hundred and forty yards dash, is considered his most suita-

ble distance, he was second to Merriam, of Chicago, who won by a few feet only in 49 3-5 seconds on a slow track. In Philadelphia he tried only the four hundred meters race, and came fourth. But for his general performance he was named as a substitute member of the Olympic Team. The expenses of the trips to Chicago and Philadelphia for Mason and W. J. Anderson, the coach, was paid by the Athletic Association out of a sum donated by Mr. T. J. Felder, of Nashville, for the purpose.

The Track Meet of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association was held in Atlanta on the new field of the Institute of Technology. Four teams participated—the University of Georgia, Georgia Institute of Technology, Clemson, and Vanderbilt. The Vanderbilt team was strongest in the dashes. In the preliminaries on Friday, May 23, Vanderbilt placed three men out of four to make places in the one hundred yards dash and in the two hundred and twenty yards dash, and one each in the two hurdle distances.

In the finals on the next day Vanderbilt won something in every event, including first place in five events. Eight men in a team of eleven won places. Our total number of points was 42½. Clemson won 27; Georgia Institute of Technology, 22½; and the University of Georgia, 16. Mason, of Vanderbilt, with three first places; Arrendale, of the University of Georgia, with two firsts and a second; and Davenport, of the Georgia Institute of Technology, with two firsts, led in the individual number of points scored. Mason broke the records in the one hundred yards dash and in the two hundred and twenty yards dash, as stated, and Davenport, of Georgia Institute of Technology, broke the record in the half-mile run:

One hundred yards dash—Mason (Vanderbilt), first, 9 4-5 seconds (breaking the previous record of 10 1-5 seconds of Selden, Sewanee, 1897; Osborne, North Carolina, 1901; Bowen, Texas, 1904; Stuart, Cumberland, 1906); Lipshutz (Georgia), second; King (Vanderbilt), third.

Two hundred and twenty yards dash—Mason (Vanderbilt), first, 22 1-5 seconds (breaking the previous record of 23 seconds of Mason, Vanderbilt, 1907); Byrd (Clemson), second; King (Vanderbilt), third.

Four hundred and forty yards dash—Mason (Vanderbilt), first, 51 4-5 seconds, record 50 2-5 seconds (G. Jones, Vanderbilt, 1902; Mason, Vanderbilt, 1907); Byrd (Clemson), second; King (Vanderbilt), third.

Half-mile run—Davenport (Georgia Tech.), first, 2 minutes 52-5 seconds, breaking the previous record of 2 minutes 51-2 seconds (Van Ness,

Alabama P. I., 1896); Barnett (Clemson), second; Roberts (Vanderbilt), third.

Mile run—Davenport (Georgia Tech.), first, 4 minutes 49 3-5 seconds, record 4 minutes 48 seconds (Harvey, Alabama P. I., 1896); Clark (Vanderbilt), second; Nelson (Vanderbilt), third.

One hundred and twenty yards hurdle—Arrendale (Georgia), first, 17 1-5 seconds, record 16 3-5 seconds (Anderson, Vanderbilt, 1906); Goodier (Georgia Tech.), second; Stone (Vanderbilt), third.

Two hundred and twenty yards hurdle—Warren (Clemson), first, 28 1-5 seconds, record 27 1-4 seconds (Whiteman, Vanderbilt, 1899); Myers (Georgia Tech.), second; V. Blake (Vanderbilt), third.

Running broad jump—Byrd (Clemson), first, 20 feet 9 1-4 inches, record 21 feet 8 1-2 inches (Hamilton, Vanderbilt, 1906); Frazier (Georgia Tech.), second; R. E. Blake (Vanderbilt), third.

Running high jump—R. E. Blake (Vanderbilt), first, 5 feet 6 inches, record 5 feet 9 1-4 inches (Anderson, Vanderbilt, 1905); Goodier (Georgia Tech.), second; Stone (Vanderbilt), third.

Pole vault—Procter (Vanderbilt), first, 9 feet 10 inches, record 10 feet 9 inches (R. E. Blake, Vanderbilt, 1907); Arrendale (Georgia), second; Goodier (Georgia Tech.) and R. E. Blake (Vanderbilt) tied for third place.

Shot put—Fleming (Clemson), first, 35 feet, record 40 feet 5 1-2 inches (Parrish, Texas, 1904); R. E. Blake (Vanderbilt), second; Stone (Vanderbilt), third.

Hammer throw—Arrendale (Georgia), first, 110 feet 4 3-4 inches, record 130 feet 3 1-2 inches (Noel, Vanderbilt, 1907); Fleming (Clemson), second; R. E. Blake (Vanderbilt), third.

#### INTERSCHOLASTIC TRACK MEET.

The eleventh annual meet of the preparatory schools was held on Dudley Field on Saturday, May 2, under the auspices of the Vanderbilt University Athletic Association, whose banner went again to the team of the Mooney School, of Murfreesboro, with fifty-eight points. Castles Heights made thirty-nine points; Branham and Hughes, twenty-nine points; Columbia Military Academy, two points; and Fogg High School, one point.

The crowd was large, the events were run off rapidly and smoothly, and the sport was fine. One record was broken: in the mile run by Lyons, of the Mooney School, who reduced his own record of last year from 5 minutes 10 2-5 seconds to 4 minutes 53 seconds. The relay race, as usual, was hard fought and interesting.

The best individual work was done by Freeland, of the Mooney School, who won the shot put, the hammer throw, and the discus



throw, making fifteen points and entitling him to the Calhoun Medal for the best individual work. Thompson, of the same school, made ten points, winning in the half mile and the quarter mile and receiving the Vanderbilt University Athletic Association Medal for individual work.

The events were as follows:

One hundred yards dash—Reed (M.), first, 10.2-5 seconds, record 10 1-5 seconds (Cartmell, Louisville Manual Training High School, 1903); Ward (C. H.), second; Brown (C. H.), third.

Two hundred and twenty yards dash—Shelby (C. H.), first, 23.4-5 seconds, record 22 1-5 seconds (Cartmell, Louisville Manual Training High School, 1903); Brown (C. H.), second; Tardy (C. M. A.), third.

Four hundred and forty yards dash—Thompson (M.), first, 53.3-5 seconds, record 53 seconds (Leonard, Mooney School, 1906); Ormdorff (C. H.), second; Ramsey (B. & H.), third.

Half-mile run—Thompson (M.), first, 2 minutes 7.2-5 seconds, record 2 minutes 5 seconds (Lyons, Mooney School, 1906); Wilkerson, (B. & H.), second; Pike (C. M. A.), third.

Mile run—Lyons (M.), first, 4 minutes 53 seconds, breaking the record of 5 minutes 10.3-5 seconds (Lyons, Mooney School, 1907); Roberts (M.), second; McCauley (F. H. S.), third.

One hundred and twenty yards hurdle—Ward (C. H.), first, 15 1-5 seconds, record 14.3-5 seconds (Taylor, Louisville Male High School, 1904); Ramsay (B. & H.), second; Green (B. & H.), third.

Relay race, one mile—Mooney team (Thompson, Lyons, Richardson, and Lewis), first, time —, record 3 minutes 38 1-5 seconds (Mooney team, Little, Lyons, Leonard, and Shipp, 1906); Branham and Hughes team (Ramsay, Wilkerson, Green, and Earl Ramsay), second; Castle Heights team, third.

Running high jump—Thompson (B. & H.), first, 5 feet 4 inches, record 5 feet 6 inches (Cox, Castle Heights, and Stone, Mooney, tied, 1904); Doubleday (B. & H.), second; Teachout (C. H.), third.

Running broad jump—Gatewood (C. H.), first, 19 feet 10 inches, record 21 feet 7 inches (Hamilton, Mooney School, 1902); Barnes (B. & H.), second; Teachout (C. H.), third.

Pole vault—Thompson (B. & H.), first, 8 feet 8 1-4 inches, record 10 feet 5 1-2 inches (Arthur, Louisville Manual Training High School, 1903); Rogers (M.), second; Odil (B. & H.), third.

Shot put (twelve pounds)—Freeland (M.), first, 42.7 feet, record 46.8 feet (McLarty, University-Flexner School, 1906); Johnson (M.), second; Givens (C. H.), third.

Hammer throw (twelve pounds)—Freeland (M.), first, 136.45 feet, record 139 feet 6 inches (Struss, Louisville Manual Training High School, 1902); Johnson (M.), second; Teachout (C. H.), third.

Discus throw—Freeland (M.), 109.55 feet, breaking the record of 103

feet 10 inches (Nicholson, Mooney School, 1907); Givens (C. H.), second; Johnson (M.), third.

Aggregates—Mooney team, 58 points; Castle Heights team, 39 points; Branham & Hughes team, 29 points; Columbia Military Academy team, 2 points; and Fogg High School team, 1 point. Total, 129 points.

#### BASEBALL.

The best part of the baseball season was the conclusion. The last three games of the Sewanee series were won by narrow margins with a team that worked together better and played better ball than at an earlier period and that gave much promise for the future.

Davidson, '10 M., caught every game and headed the batting list. He was the best and most consistent player on the team. Inglis, '08 A., came second in batting order in the last games of the season. For three years he has pitched, and only occasionally played other positions. This year he pitched a part of one game only, and did not become a regular member of the team until after four or five games had been played. He was elected Captain in place of Costen, whose studies interfered with his regular work on the team, and played second base in twelve games and then went to third base for the seven closing games of the season. Costen, '08 L., played in fourteen games only and in all of the out-field positions, preferably in left field. Sherrell, '08 A., though batting about fourth in order, came next to Davidson in batting average, making .310. Following the transfer of Inglis to third base, he was assigned to second base and played seven games. Pinson played nineteen games in center field, following Costen in that position. Pipkin, '09 A., began and ended the season in right field, playing eighteen games. He was out of several games on account of an injury, and his place was taken by Costen and others. He ranked fourth in batting average, and was counted a strength to the team. Accidents had prevented him from playing in his previous years in college. Cummings, '08 A., was ineligible last year, having pitched for Cumberland University while attending that institution. It was only at the end of the season that he was put in at first base, making such a record for the five games he played as to cause regret that he had not been put into the place much earlier. He was active and covered much ground and added spirit to the team. Bond, '10 E., is playing for the sec-

ond year on the team at shortstop, and has been elected Captain of the team for next year. H. F. Potts, '10 A., who played at third base last year, occupied the same position at the opening of the present season, but was compelled to withdraw from college. Arnold, '11 M., pitched in seven games, but withdrew from the team soon after the closing of his department. Morrison, '10 E., had some experience as pitcher on the team last year, and showed improvement this year. Coleman, '10 A., and Beasley, '11 A., were new men, and gave promise of being much more valuable to the team next year than they could be this. Williams, '11 E., was thought well of at first base, and played seventeen games there before he was replaced by Cummings, an older and steadier baseball man, though new to the position. Aden, '11 A., in the infield, and Crabtree, '09 L., in the outfield, played more than half through the season. Lyle, '11 A., Barron, '10 M., and Maupin, '09 A., were used in a few games.

It will be noticed that the team had to rely upon inexperienced pitchers. They were inclined to be wild, and did not know how to "use their heads" as wise pitchers do. Outside of the pitcher's position, Davidson was the only new man to hold his position on the team. In twenty-two games he made an average of .345 at the bat and had a fielding average of .941 in a total of 204 chances. Besides, he was an active, wide-awake fellow, giving spirit to the team. Several new men looked promising, and were given an opportunity to play; but eventually older and more seasoned men replaced them, and the team gained in unity and self-confidence, grew steady and played a more creditable game.

All but Inglis, Costen, Sherrell, and Cummings, who were seniors, may be expected back next year—a good bunch of baseball men to make the nucleus of the '09 team.

Twenty-two games were played, of which eleven were won, nine lost, and two tied. Nine were played away from home and the rest on Dudley Field. The series with Southwestern Presbyterian University, Milligan College, South Kentucky College, and Sewanee were won. Two games each were played with Cumberland and Mississippi, of which one was won and the other lost. The Mississippi team was particularly strong, and had several good pitchers. The third game was called on account of rain in the early innings, with Mississippi ahead. Two games were lost to Michigan and two games out of three to Tennessee. The scores were as follows:

With Southwestern Presbyterian University in Clarksville, 6-0; 2-2; 5-4.

With Milligan College on Dudley Field, 5-2; 5-4; 2-2.

With University of Michigan on Dudley Field, 2-5; 0-11.

With University of Tennessee in Knoxville, 5-3; 1-5; 3-12.

With South Kentucky College on Dudley Field, 6-3; 2-5; 15-6.

With Cumberland University, the first in Lebanon and the second on Dudley Field, 7-6; 1-8.

With University of Mississippi on Dudley Field, 0-9; 10-1.

With University of the South at Sewanee, 6-17; 5-4; on Dudley Field, 5-4; 4-2.

E. W. Potts, Manager of the team, was obliged to leave college at the middle of the year. Howard D. Dozier, '08 A., was elected in his place, and E. B. Maupin, '09 A., was selected as Assistant Manager. Grantland Rice, '01, coached the team.

#### BASEBALL RECORD—SEASON 1908.

NAME AND POSITION.	Games Played.	At Bat.	Runs.	Hits.	*Stolen Bases.	*Sacrifice H'ts.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Batting Average.	Fielding Average.
Davidson (c.).....	22	84	16	29	14	3	159	33	12	.345	.941
Sherrell (2b.).....	7	29	2	9	...	...	14	12	4	.310	.866
Pinson (c. f.).....	19	73	10	22	5	3	34	3	6	.301	.861
Pipkin (r. f.).....	18	71	7	20	5	4	15	1	5	.282	.762
Cummings (1b.).....	5	19	1	5	1	...	44	2	1	.263	.978
Costen (r. f. and l. f.).....	14	48	13	12	9	2	13	3	4	.250	.800
Inglis (2b. and 3b.).....	19	65	9	16	6	2	43	31	12	.246	.860
Potts (3b.).....	8	25	3	6	4	1	5	23	3	.240	.903
Coleman (p.).....	4	10	...	2	...	...	4	12	...	.200	1.000
Beasley (p.).....	5	15	2	3	1	...	4	9	2	.200	.866
Aden (2b. and 3b.).....	15	46	5	9	11	4	23	12	11	.196	.761
Crabtree (l. f.).....	13	43	3	8	3	...	19	...	3	.186	.864
Williams (1b.).....	17	60	5	10	2	...	156	7	12	.166	.932
Bond (s. s.).....	22	74	14	11	10	5	41	48	15	.148	.856
Morrison (p.).....	8	21	4	3	3	2	6	24	1	.143	.968
Arnold (p.).....	7	18	1	2	...	...	4	18	...	.111	1.000
Maupin (l. f.).....	2	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	.000	1.000
Barron (p.).....	3	8	...	...	...	...	1	9	1	.000	.909
Lyle (3b.).....	2	8	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	.000	.777
Team.....	22	722	95	167	74	26	591	251	94	.231	.899

\*The record for Stolen Bases and Sacrifice Hits was inaccurately kept.

#### BASKETBALL.

The basketball team played sixteen games, winning seven. During the holidays the Columbia University and the Yale University



teams were played, and a trip was taken to Birmingham, Montgomery, and Mobile. All of these games were lost. Later trips were taken to Clarksville, Hopkinsville, and Lebanon. The games and scores were as follows:

- With Columbia University in Nashville, 16-24.
- With Yale University in Nashville, 23-27.
- With Montgomery Y. M. C. A. in Montgomery, 25-32.
- With Mobile in Mobile, 14-18.
- With Birmingham Athletic Club in Birmingham, 21-28; in Nashville, 25-15.
- With Birmingham Y. M. C. A. in Nashville, 30-26.
- With Nashville Y. M. C. A., 28-18; 28-17.
- With South Kentucky College in Hopkinsville, 28-15.
- With Cumberland University in Nashville, 20-22; 14-20.
- With Southwestern Presbyterian University at Clarksville, 9-20.
- With Nashville Athletic Club, 8-13.
- With Central University of Kentucky, 28-14.
- With Wabash College, 7-27.

The Wabash team came with an excellent reputation, and clearly played a better game of ball than the Vanderbilt team was capable of playing or had seen played. They were fast and accurate, and gave a remarkably fine exhibition of the game.

A. G. Adams, '08 E., was Manager of the basketball team, and W. L. Throop, '09 A. (Captain), and W. D. Neeley, '10 E., forwards, J. V. Blake, '09 A., J. B. Procter, '09 A., and R. M. Paterson, Jr., '09 E., guards.

#### FOOTBALL SCHEDULE FOR 1908.

One of the regular football games on the Michigan schedule is that with Ohio State University, played alternately at Ann Arbor and Columbus. By an arrangement made this year Ohio State will come to Vanderbilt this fall, as the Michigan game is in Columbus, and it is expected that a year later Vanderbilt will go to Columbus and Michigan come again to Nashville. The schedule for this fall is a hard one, with Sewanee, Ohio State, Tennessee, Clemson, and Rose in Nashville:

- September 26, Southwestern Presbyterian University in Nashville.
- October 3, —.
- October 10, Rose Polytechnic in Nashville.
- October 17, Clemson College in Nashville.

October 24, —.

October 31, University of Michigan in Ann Arbor.

November 7, University of Tennessee in Nashville.

November 14, Ohio State University in Nashville.

November 21, Washington University in St. Louis.

November 26 (Thanksgiving), University of the South in Nashville.

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### THE BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.

For a number of years just after Commencement an Institute for Preachers has been held in Wesley Hall under the auspices of the Biblical Department. This meeting has come to occupy an important place in the calendar of preachers who are within reach of Nashville, and many of the more aggressive pastors of the adjacent Louisville, Memphis, Holston, and North Alabama Conferences come from a distance to gain the intellectual and spiritual quickening of the meeting. It was the unanimous verdict of those present that the Institute of this year has never been surpassed. Dean W. F. Tillett and Professor J. L. Cuninggim, who make the programme and secure the speakers, received much congratulation upon their work. The Institute opened on Wednesday, June 17, at 8 P.M., and the following seven days, until June 24, were filled up with attractive programmes. The exercises of each day began with a devotional service led by Dean Tillett. He was followed each morning by Dr. J. A. Kern, who gave six lectures upon the "Making of a Sermon." These were fine examples of the clear, simple style and literary finish for which their author is noted. Dr. G. W. Dyer was listed for three lectures upon the "Pastor and Social Problems," but was called away after delivering the first. His place was taken by Dean Tillett, who delivered two much-appreciated addresses upon a similar subject.

Besides this home talent, the programme contained two other very fine speakers from a distance. Readers of this number have already made the acquaintance of Dr. W. J. Dawson, who delivered the sermon to the graduating class. He made the opening address of the Institute on June 17 upon "The Arrest of Christianity," and followed this with lectures upon other subjects which attracted such large audiences that the place of meeting was changed to the University Chapel. Seldom has a more powerful preacher appeared in Nashville. The wide field covered in

his addresses is an evidence of the extraordinary versatility of the man.

Dr. Frank K. Sanders, late Dean of the Divinity School and Professor of Biblical History and Archæology in Yale University, now Secretary of the Congregational Sunday School and Publication Society, delivered four lectures on "The Gospels." Dr. Sanders has long been recognized as one of the leading biblical students of America. His lectures were scholarly and reverent, and were received with high appreciation by the thoughtful students of the Bible in attendance.

Exceedingly helpful were the afternoon sessions devoted to reviews of noted books and discussions of the variety of subjects treated therein.

The following is the complete programme of the Institute:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.

8:00 P.M. Opening address: "The Arrest of Christianity."

Dr. W. J. Dawson.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18.

8:30-9:10 A.M. Devotional exercises.....Dean W. F. Tillett.  
9:10-10:00 A.M. "The Making of a Sermon".....Dr. J. A. Kern.  
10:00-10:50 A.M. "The Pastor and Social Problems."

Dr. G. W. Dyer.

11:00 A.M. Address: "Prayer".....Dr. W. J. Dawson.  
3:00-4:30 P.M. "The Makers of English Poetry."

Open discussion, led by Rev. C. A. Waterfield.

8:00 P.M. Address: "Savonarola".....Dr. W. J. Dawson.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19.

8:30-9:10 A.M. Devotional exercises.....Dean W. F. Tillett.  
9:10-10:00 A.M. "The Making of a Sermon".....Dr. J. A. Kern.  
10:00-10:50 A.M. "Christ's Message to the Poor".....Dean W. F. Tillett.

11:00 A.M. Address: "Temptation".....Dr. W. J. Dawson.

3:00-4:30 P.M. "The Permanent Elements of Religion."

Open discussion, led by J. J. Ransom.

8:00 P.M. Address: "Sir Walter Raleigh and His Times."

Dr. W. J. Dawson.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20.

8:30-9:10 A.M. Devotional exercises.....Dean W. F. Tillett.  
9:10-10:00 A.M. "The Making of a Sermon".....Dr. J. A. Kern.  
10:00-10:50 A.M. "Christ's Message to the Rich".....Dean W. F. Tillett.

11:00 A.M. Address: "The Story of a Changed Ministry."

Dr. W. J. Dawson.

## SUNDAY, JUNE 21.

- 9:00-10:00 A.M. Consecration service.....Dean W. F. Tillett.  
 11:00 A.M. Sermon: "Christ's Definition of Religion."  
 Dr. W. J. Dawson.

## MONDAY, JUNE 22.

- 8:30-9:10 A.M. Devotional exercises.....Dean W. F. Tillett.  
 9:10-10:00 A.M. "The Making of a Sermon".....Dr. J. A. Kern.  
 10:00-10:50 A.M. Address: "The Gospels".....Dr. Frank K. Sanders.  
 11:00 A.M. Address: "The Surrendered Life"....Dr. W. J. Dawson.  
 3:00-4:30 P.M. "God's Message to the Human Soul."  
 Open discussion, led by Rev. W. B. Ricks.  
 8:00 P.M. Address: "The Gospels" (Continued).  
 Dr. Frank K. Sanders.

## TUESDAY, JUNE 23.

- 8:30-9:10 A.M. Devotional exercises.....Dean W. F. Tillett.  
 9:10-10:00 A.M. "The Making of a Sermon".....Dr. J. A. Kern.  
 10:00-10:50 A.M. Address: "The Gospels" (Continued).  
 Dr. Frank K. Sanders.  
 11:00 A.M. Address: "Religious Difficulties of the Educated Man."  
 Dr. W. J. Dawson.  
 3:00-4:30 P.M. "The Philosophy of Christian Experience."  
 Open discussion, led by Rev. J. A. Burrow.  
 8:00 P.M. Address: "The Gospels" (Continued).  
 Dr. Frank K. Sanders.

## WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24.

- 8:30-9:10 A.M. Devotional exercises.....Dean W. F. Tillett.  
 9:10-10:00 A.M. "The Making of a Sermon".....Dr. J. A. Kern.  
 10:00-10:50 A.M. Address: "The Pastor and Social Problems."  
 Dr. G. W. Dyer.  
 11:00 A.M. Address: "Christianity and the Social Problem."  
 Dr. W. J. Dawson.  
 3:00-4:30 P.M. "The Church and the Changing Order."  
 Open discussion, led by Rev. H. B. Reams.  
 8:00 P.M. Address: "The Evangelistic Church"....Dr. W. J. Dawson.

For the coming year Dean W. F. Tillett was elected President of the Institute, Professor Thomas Carter Vice President, and Professor J. L. Cuninggim Secretary and Treasurer.



## ORATORY, LITERATURE, AND DEBATE.

The first year of the Debating Council passed not without some indications of the benefits that may be hoped for through the efficiency of this organization. Early in the fall a preliminary contest was held under its auspices for the selection of members of the Vanderbilt team to debate against Trinity College. J. M. Culbreth, '08 B., and J. R. Turney, '08 L., were chosen, and, by the manner in which they acquitted themselves in the contest on the night of February 14, they have placed themselves among the best of the Vanderbilt debaters. They worked untiringly, and made themselves masters of an excellent and logical course of reasoning against the further centralization of power in the Federal government, and delivered their speeches with effectiveness. The debate is in the class with that of Brewer and McNally against Sewanee in 1897 and of Kern and Barnett against Sewanee in 1904. The speeches were printed in full in the April number of the QUARTERLY.

In March the Debating Council held another contest to select debaters against Sewanee. R. E. Blake, '08 A., and John C. Ransom, '09 A., were selected, with Robert C. Rhodes, postgraduate, as alternate. The illness of Ransom made it necessary to call in the alternate, and Blake and Rhodes prepared themselves for the debate on the question: "*Resolved*, That municipalities in the United States should own and operate plants for the supply of water, light, and surface transportation." The debate was held at Sewanee, and was won by Sewanee, which maintained the affirmative of the question, the judges voting two against one. The Vanderbilt representatives acquitted themselves creditably, and their defeat was unexpected, such an argument as they were able to make, both in substance and form, being considered strong enough to win in most cases. This victory for the University of the South is the second and deciding one in the current series. It remains for Vanderbilt to make overtures for another debate next year.

The series with Trinity College was canceled by mutual consent. The distance and expense were items that were considered unfavorable; but the fundamental reason was the lack of interest on

each side, there being so little other connection between the two institutions.

Three intersociety debates were held: On Thanksgiving eve, celebrating the thirty-second anniversary of the Dialectic Society, F. Hill Turner, '10 A., and Andrew J. Walker, '08 L., of the Dialectic Society, debated against Ira D. Smith, '10 A., and John Bull, '10 A., of the Philosophic. The question was "The Trinity Question," and the negative was given the decision, as it was also later in the Trinity debate.

The John Marshall Law Club debated with each of the two older societies. On April 17 the debate was with the Dialectic Society, which upheld the affirmative of the question, "*Resolved*, That Church property other than houses of worship should be taxed," and won. The debaters were E. M. Norton, '10 B., and W. M. Woodall, '09 L., on the affirmative, and G. W. Currie, '09 L., and M. E. Sedberry, '08 L., on the negative.

On May 22 the debate with the Philosophic Society was held. The question was: "*Resolved*, That a more direct system of legislation should be adopted by the American people. Messrs. B. F. Batts and O. L. Howell, '10 A., represented the Philosophic Society, and maintained the affirmative against C. C. Taylor and C. M. Trammell, '09 L., of the John Marshall, on the negative. The decision was for the affirmative.

The preparatory schools nearly all maintain debating societies, and some of them have annual debating contests, which rank among the public occasions of first importance in the school life. It is the purpose of the Debating Council to encourage the new men in college to take part in debate by offering a prize to the best individual debater in a contest to be held in the spring of the year between teams of three selected by the Dialectic and Philosophic Societies from among the Academic freshmen members. The purpose in limiting the contest to Academic freshmen is to make it a contest between men of as nearly the same age and training as possible. Out of those who come up through the preparatory schools, the freshman debating, and the intersociety debating, there should rise a group of experienced and capable men from whom to select the intercollegiate debaters.

Four men, representing the Philosophic and Dialectic Societies, contested in oratory on the night of February 22, the thirty-second anniversary of the Philosophic Society, for the honor of

representing the University in the Interstate Oratorical Association's contest. Neil P. Cullom, '08 A., whose theme was "A Régime of Construction," was chosen, with J. D. Hunter, '10 B., as alternate. The other contestants from the Philosophic Society were Farrar C. Newberry, Postgraduate, and Charles Cason, '10 A.

The eighteenth annual contest of the Southern Interstate Oratorical Association was held with Transylvania (formerly Kentucky) University, in Lexington, Ky., on May 7. Six institutions were represented: University of Virginia, University of Alabama, University of the South, Vanderbilt University, University of South Carolina, and Transylvania University. The medal was awarded to T. A. Houston, of Transylvania, whose theme was "The Rise of the Southern Commons." Vanderbilt's representative delivered the speech with which he won in the local contest, and was given second place.

The speakers selected by the Faculty for the Founder's Medal contest were Neil P. Cullom, '08 A., John W. Frazer, '09 B., C. P. Harrell, '08 B., and A. J. Walker, '08 L. The contest was not disappointing, except in the case of Cullom, whose work was not equal to his efforts on February 22 and at Lexington. The medal was given to Mr. Frazer, whose theme was "Our National God."

The contest for the R. A. Young Medal on the Friday night preceding commencement was participated in by Charles Cason, '10 A., G. J. Evans, '08 B., J. D. Hunter, '10 B., and R. B. McGehee, '10 B. The speech of Mr. Evans, "Christ and Cæsar," was conspicuous in comparison with the others for originality of thought and delivery, and, though lacking somewhat in finish, was honored deservedly with the medal.

The Editor of the *Observer* for next year is John C. Ransom, '09 A., of the Dialectic Society, to which in rotation this year fell the honor of choosing the man for this position. The Philosophic Society elected B. F. Batts, '10 A., as Business Manager.

The Calumet Club is an organization of Vanderbilt men, affiliated with similar organizations in other Southern colleges, for the promotion of interest in literary style and production. It embraces in its membership by election the men most prominent and most interested in literature, and is doing no little to encourage and stimulate writing among the college men. The influence of

Mr. Bryson through his work with the class in English I. and his personal encouragement of those who have shown talent is another factor which it is gratifying to recognize.

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#### RHODES SCHOLARSHIP ELECTION.

At the Rhodes Scholarship Examinations, which were held in January, two Vanderbilt men passed, Robert E. Blake, '08 A., and John C. Ransom, '09 A. Alexis L. Stone, of the University of the South, and Robert S. Keebler, of Washington and Lee University, and from Bristol, Tenn., also passed, and Mr. Ayres, of the University of Tennessee, who passed two years ago, renewed his application.

Under the arrangements made by the colleges of Tennessee, the Faculty of Vanderbilt University made a choice between the two Vanderbilt candidates, and selected Blake. His work in football is too well known to need review here. It is not so well known that his record in track work would be enough to make him a famous college athlete if his football renown were not still greater. He has represented the University in baseball and basketball, and is fond of tennis, swimming, walking, and has participated with interest and ability in almost every form of outdoor sport.

His record in scholarship was not so brilliant, but it steadily improved as his course advanced, even though his activities in other lines were putting more responsibilities upon him. He was reckoned in his classes an appreciative student, though not one who made the maximum grades.

In qualities of leadership he excelled. His popularity was not alone that of the athletic hero, but of the manly college fellow, with an interest in his companions, with high ideals, and with a purpose to stand for the best things before them.

His chief competitor before the Rhodes Committee was Stone, of Sewanee, who had an unusual record in athletics, though not quite so broad or brilliant as that of Blake, and a more brilliant record for scholarship, though not preëminent in social qualities. They opposed each other in intercollegiate debate this spring. Either would make a good representative for the State, and it was embarrassing to the Committee to have to choose between them.



The Committee consisted of President Brown Ayres, of the University of Tennessee, Chairman, and Prof. J. T. Brown, of the University of Tennessee, Vice Chancellor B. L. Wiggins, of the University of the South, Vice Chancellor G. F. Nicolassen, of Southwestern Presbyterian University, and Dr. L. C. Glenn, of Vanderbilt University. Owing to the fact that his son was a candidate, President Ayres withdrew after the Committee had organized, and remained out until on the second ballot there was a tie, two votes each for Blake and Stone. The Committee then voted to call in the Chairman and leave to him the deciding of the tie. He took a few days to do so, interviewing both candidates and studying their records, finally giving his decision in favor of Blake. It is understood that it was his preëminence in social qualities that turned the scales in his favor.

While Vanderbilt men are more pleased than they can express that so fine and representative a fellow as Blake should have the honor and the opportunity of the Rhodes Scholarship, and should go as the representative of Vanderbilt University, they cannot but feel in common with many others that the method of the selection is not sound. When the first ballot was taken, three of the members each had a candidate whom he knew intimately, whom he not without reason judged a worthy representative of his institution and the State, and in comparison with whom he was not in a position to judge the qualifications of the other candidates without some bias. It seems imperative that some method should be devised of putting the claims of all of the candidates, point by point, with equal fullness before a committee that has no bias in favor of any.

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#### THE GLEE CLUB.

Under the leadership of C. C. Washburn the Glee Club continues to be one of the most popular student enterprises. The material from which to select the Club increases from year to year. A better grade of singers can therefore be selected and more faithful work in rehearsal can be insisted upon as the requisite of maintaining a position on the Club. The President of the Club was Robert F. Vaughan, whose "Alma Mater," "On the City's Western Border, Fair Against the Sky," sung to the well-known tune of "Amici," has become a really popular Vanderbilt song.

Two trips were taken besides the annual concert in the Vendome. On the first trip concerts were given in Dickson, McKenzie (at McTyeire Institute), Paris, and Memphis, where the Club sang on Saturday night, Washington's birthday, to a very large audience in Goodwyn Institute, and again on Sunday morning in the First Methodist Church. In the latter two special numbers were "Crossing the Bar" and Wannamaker's "Vanderbilt Ode" with Mrs. Ashford's music and an organ accompaniment. During the spring holidays the Club sang in Knoxville, Tenn., Cartersville, Atlanta, Macon, Dublin, and Augusta, Ga., and Spartanburg, S. C. Many social courtesies were shown on their trips, particularly by Mrs. J. R. Pepper and Miss Pepper, of Memphis, the Ossoli Circle, of Knoxville, Mrs. Oscar Peebles, of Cartersville, and the Glee Club of the Y. M. C. A. of Augusta, which gave them a banquet after the concert and showed them other courtesies at the Y. M. C. A. building.

The annual concert in the Vendome was counted larger, more brilliant in the matter of the decorations, especially of the boxes, and a better artistic production than ever before. The praise thus given is not without desert.

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#### BACHELOR OF UGLINESS.

The method used last year in the selection of the candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Ugliness was successfully followed this year. A committee of three named by Chancellor Kirkland conducted a primary in which each student cast a signed and dated ballot for his first choice. The four who received the most votes were declared candidates before the Convention, which met on the morning of Founder's Day in the Chapel. They were Robert E. Blake, '08 A., Captain of the football team, Sewanee debater, and Rhodes Scholar; John R. Waters, graduate, Manager of Kissam Hall; Samuel C. Costen, '08 L., Captain-elect and Quarterback on the football team; and Hamilton Douglas, '08 A., otherwise called "Pinque," leader of the yells and all-around jolly fellow.

Dr. Dudley was selected for permanent Chairman of the mass meeting on Founder's Day, and the sergeants-at-arms, previously appointed, attended to the distribution and collection of ballots and other proper duties.

Douglas was nominated by Charles P. Wofford, '08 L., Blake by R. F. Vaughn, '07 and now '09 L., Costen by Neil Cullom, '08 A., in a speech that was brilliant with bright flowers of rhetoric, and Waters by George R. Mayfield, graduate.

The most exciting part of the meeting was the counting of the ballots. A total of 383 votes were cast on the first ballot. As they were called out by the Clerk of the Committee and marked on the blackboard, the students and onlookers watched with close attention and frequent outbursts of cheers as one after another gained votes. The result was 110 for Blake, 108 for Waters, 90 for Douglas, and 75 for Costen. Under the rules the last man dropped out. On the second ballot, which was as exciting as the first, Douglas was forced out. On the last ballot Blake won by a good majority.

The degree was conferred by Dr. J. H. Stevenson with due solemnity on the night of Friday, June 12, after the conclusion of the R. A. Young contest.

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#### DEATH OF BISHOP DUNCAN.

Bishop William Wallace Duncan, a member of the Board of Trust of Vanderbilt University, died on March 2, 1908, at his home in Spartanburg, S. C., at the age of seventy-seven years. He was born at Randolph-Macon College, Va., where his father was Professor of Ancient Languages. Later his father moved to Wofford College, and there the son was educated, graduating in 1858. He entered upon ministerial work in the South Carolina Conference, but went into the service of the Confederate government as chaplain with a Virginia regiment. After the war he preached until, in 1875, he became Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in Wofford College. He continued to hold this position, working efficiently for the college, becoming Financial Secretary, and declining the presidency of Randolph-Macon College to remain with Wofford. But almost immediately afterwards he was, in 1886, elected Bishop, and resigned his college position. He was a most efficient member of the College of Bishops, and in that position did much for the educational interests of the Church, especially by his connection with and labors for Wofford College and Vanderbilt University.

## DEATH OF DR. THOMAS L. MADDIN.

Dr. Thomas L. Maddin died at his home, in Nashville, Tenn., on April 27, 1908, at the age of eighty-three. He was born in Louisville and educated in the schools of Middle Tennessee and Alabama, in which region his father, a Methodist preacher, was at that time stationed. He came to Nashville as a practicing physician in 1853. In 1857 he became a professor of anatomy and then of surgery in the first faculty of Shelby Medical College. At the fall of Fort Donelson he was in charge of a hospital of Confederate wounded in Nashville, and was continued in that position by the Federal army when Nashville was occupied. His skill as a surgeon won him a wide reputation. After the war he became a professor in the Medical Department of the University of Nashville and continued with the same faculty when it held the double relationship with the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt University, the custom and contract being for the faculty to recommend qualified candidates to either university at the candidate's option and for the university to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon the candidates thus recommended. After the dissolution of this double arrangement, in 1896, he became Professor of Nervous Diseases in the faculty of Vanderbilt University, and continued in the position until he was eighty years old. In 1903 the medical profession of Nashville gave him a banquet upon his semicentennial as a practitioner of medicine in Nashville.

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## REUNION OF KAPPA ALPHA FRATERNITY.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Chi Chapter of the Kappa Alpha Fraternity was celebrated in Nashville June 13. The exercises consisted of an informal reception at the chapter house on Terrace Place in the afternoon and a dinner at the Duncan Hotel in the evening. Returning alumni, local alumni, and active members of the chapter met at the chapter house in the afternoon and renewed old acquaintances and made new ones to the accompaniment of smokables. Many who had not seen each other since leaving college shortly after the founding of the chapter pleasantly "reminisced" over subsequent happenings and



the present whereabouts of those contemporaries not present. By banquet time all were well acquainted and were in a mood to enjoy the various features of a reunion dinner.

It was intended to hold the celebration in April upon the actual anniversary day; but in view of the promised presence of Judge Horace H. White, of Alexandria, La., provided it were held during commencement, the date was postponed. Judge White was the principal founder of the chapter, and is one of the most widely known and beloved members of the fraternity, having held most of its principal offices and attended many conventions. He was elected a member of the Vanderbilt Board of Trust at its meeting two days later.

More than sixty members sat down to the table when the dinner hour arrived, the list including many alumni of other chapters, a delegation of four from the chapter at the University of Tennessee, four from the Memphis Alumni Chapter, and returning alumni scattered from Dallas, Tex., to Louisville, Ky., and including Nashville alumni and the active chapter.

The toast list was as follows: Edward E. Barthell, '88, Toastmaster; "The Founding of Chi Chapter," Horace H. White, '86, Alexandria, La.; "In Medias Res," Samuel K. Bland, '93, Louisville, Ky.; "Chi Chapter and the Fraternity at Large," Dr. Frazer Hood, of Memphis, a member of the Clarksville Chapter; "Alumni Organization," John W. Farley, '02, Chief Alumnus of the Fraternity, Memphis; "Chapter House Promotion," Dr. B. E. Young, '96, of the Vanderbilt Faculty; "Chi Chapter of To-Day," W. T. McLain, '07; "Legal Education, Graduation, Starvation," Charles P. Wofford, '08; "Voluntary Remarks," John B. Keeble, '88.

Those present at the banquet were: Horace H. White, Alexandria, La.; Samuel K. Bland, Louisville, Ky.; Frazer Hood, John W. Farley, Dr. George W. Meux, and H. F. Daniels, Memphis; Walter K. Greene, Franklin, Tenn.; Horace Frierson, Lawrenceburg, Tenn.; Edward E. Elam, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Charles F. Bosley, Lebanon, Ky.; Junius Y. Webb, Dallas, Tex.; Buck Toms, Robert Childers, Merritt and Hardin Guthrie, and W. W. Wilkerson, of the University of Tennessee. Nashville alumni present were: Edward E. Barthell, John B. Keeble, Edward T. Seay, Dr. Bert E. Young, Rev. W. H. Johnston, J. Ed Hart, Foster Jones, Verner M. Jones, Granbery Jackson, Albert W. Stockell, Jr., Henry C. Stockell, Carey A. Folk, Reau E. Folk, Robert L. Burch,

Dr. Lucius E. Burch, Marshall LeSueur, William C. Cherry, Reese Porter, Dr. John W. Moore, Dr. Clarence Dixon, Albert W. Shipp, Walter S. Yarbrough, E. T. Kirkpatrick, Thomas I. Webb, Jr., Thomas H. Malone, Samuel K. Cowan, Henry A. Skeggs, Montague S. Ross, J. W. Dickson. From the active chapter: Erwin Caldwell, Winston Caldwell, Will Dake Caldwell, Henry Perry, and Paul Nye, Nashville; Trezevant Collier, Macon Callicott, and Douglas Brooks, Memphis; W. T. McLain, Gloster, Miss.; Charles P. Wofford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Andrew Prather and Frank Bradford, Columbus, Ga.; Morris Clark, Kansas City, Mo.; Douglas Johnston, Trenton, Tenn.; Lloyd E. White, Abbeville, La.; H. E. Palmer, Jr., Murfreesboro, Tenn.

An interesting feature of the banquet consisted in the reading of two poems by William J. Bacon, of Memphis, and Bradford Roulstone, of New York, commemorating the occasion, and a large number of letters of greeting and regrets ranging from California to Florida. Among the list were communications from Governor Joseph W. Folk, of Missouri; President E. B. Craighead, of Tulane University; Sidney L. Strother, Fresno, Cal.; Clement D. Moss, Lake Charles, La.; Prince A. Hawkins, Boulder, Colo.; Clarence M. Hawkins, Colorado Springs, Colo.; G. T. Finn, Franklin, Ky.; Clarence M. Finn, Owensboro, Ky.; Joseph S. Chick, Pine Bluff, Ark.; W. W. Cochran, Union City, Tenn.; C. E. Albes, Decatur, Ala.; Edgar Smith, Austin, Tex. (one of the founders); Linn Hemingway, Little Rock, Ark.; J. M. Stallcup, Sikeston, Mo.; Walter G. Bonta, San Francisco, Cal. Judge R. E. Culver, St. Joseph, Mo.; Hon. W. W. Millan, Washington, D. C.; Commissioner Harry L. Seay, Dallas, Tex.; all of whom are distinguished alumni of the Vanderbilt chapter.

Neat souvenirs of the occasion consisted of booklets ornamented with a picture of the chapter house and containing a sketch of the chapter and blank pages upon which every member present wrote his signature, address, and graduating year.

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#### GENERAL UNIVERSITY NEWS.

On Sunday, May 31, Bishop Charles Betts Galloway delivered the baccalaureate sermon at the University of Tennessee.

The Democratic candidate for Vice President of the United

States, John W. Kern, of Indiana, is a cousin of the father of Dr. J. A. Kern, of the Vanderbilt University Faculty.

Professor Collins Denny addressed the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Baltimore on May 23, as the Fraternal Delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Two pupils of the Vanderbilt University School of Expression, Professor A. M. Harris, Director—Miss Margaret Lucile Granger and Miss Bessie Mai Todd—gave a recital in Philosophic Hall on Friday, May 22, closing the first year of work in this school.

The western section of the Classical Association met in Nashville April 16 and 17, one of the sessions being held in the Parthenon, in Centennial Park, which is an exact reproduction to the scale of the historic Athenian temple. Professor A. T. Walker, M.A. ('92), Professor of Latin in the University of Kansas, was elected President.

Mrs. Janie McTyeire Baskervill, wife of the late Prof. W. M. Baskervill, has accepted the position of Lady Principal of Sullins College, at Bristol, Tenn.-Va. She will in addition to her administrative duties give two courses on English and American Literature, an interesting feature of which will be her personal reminiscences of eminent southern writers.

On the State Committee of the Tennessee Y. M. C. A. are Drs. O. E. Brown and G. C. Savage, Professors in Vanderbilt University, and James A. Robins, B.A. ('92), Principal of McTyeire Institute, McKenzie, and William Hughes, B.A. ('96), M.A. ('97), Coprincipal of Branham and Hughes School, Spring Hill. W. E. Willis, M.A. ('03), is Student Secretary for the State.

The Volunteer Students' Union, which has enrolled sixty members among the students of the various institutions of Nashville, held a public farewell service at McKendree Church Sunday night, May 24, in honor of three members who leave presently for the foreign field. Of these, two are Vanderbilt men: Harry Pierce Jones, who graduates this year in the Biblical Department, and has been appointed to Japan; and Zenas Sanford Loftis, who has graduated in the Medical Department, and has been sent as a medical missionary to Tibet.

Mr. Wils Williams, formerly Bursar at Vanderbilt University, who now occupies a similar position at the University of Texas, was married at 11 o'clock August 4 to Mrs. Adams, of Austin, Tex., in the Presbyterian church of that city.

Mr. Williams made his home in Nashville until a few years ago, and he has a large circle of friends here who extend cordial good wishes. His bride is prominent in her home community. She is a native of Mississippi and a sister-in-law of Bishop Charles B. Galloway. Mr. Williams is popular in his new home.

As an expression of appreciation for his six years of faithful and efficient service in the Correspondence School of the Biblical Department, the Board of Education at its recent meeting voluntarily granted the Director, Professor J. L. Cuninggim, four months' leave of absence for a visit to the Orient. He left Nashville on July 10. After brief visits in Kansas City, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City, and Los Angeles, he sailed from San Francisco on the steamship Korea July 23 in company with Bishop Ward and Rev. S. P. Cresap, of the Missouri Conference. They will visit Japan, Korea, and China, where Bishop Ward will preside over our Mission Conferences, and will return in time to eat Thanksgiving dinner at home.

Prominent speakers who have recently visited the University are William H. Taft, then Secretary of War in President Roosevelt's Cabinet, now Republican candidate for President, who addressed the students assembled in mass meeting in the Chapel; Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, President of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, who visited the University as the guest of Chancellor Kirkland, and made an address in Furman Hall on the work of the Foundation over which he presides; President Cyrus Northrup, of the University of Minnesota, who expressed his pleasure at having the opportunity to see the men who had "defeated the Indians" at football just after the latter had beaten Minnesota; and Dr. E. R. Larned, of Parke, Davis & Co., who spoke to the Pharmacy and other students interested, on toxines, anti-toxines, and vaccines.

The Tennessee State Dental Association met in Nashville May 7, 8, and 9. Vanderbilt alumni were prominent among those reading papers and giving clinics. Among the officers for next



year are Dr. John R. Beach, '92, Clarksville, President; Dr. C. H. Taylor, '90, Memphis, First Vice President; Dr. Stanley L. Rich, '01, Nashville, Second Vice President; Dr. Charles A. Tavel, '99, Memphis, Recording Secretary; and Dr. F. W. Meacham, '00, Chattanooga, Treasurer. Dr. A. A. McClanahan, '89, Springfield, and Dr. C. A. Sevier, '92, Jackson, are also members of the Executive Committee.

The alumni of the Department of Dentistry who were present at the State Dental Association and for the commencement of the Department elected the following officers: Dr. W. G. Whitsitt, '00, Lebanon, President; Dr. John A. Perkins, '07, Nashville, First Vice President; Dr. C. W. Krantz, '03, Huntsville, Ala., Second Vice President; Dr. Thomas M. Hudson, '04, Nashville, Recording Secretary; Dr. A. C. Braly, '08, Nashville, Corresponding Secretary; and Dr. B. H. Johnson, '06, Portland, Tenn., Treasurer.

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#### ALUMNI NOTES.

'77 B.—Dr. W. B. Palmore, Editor of the *St. Louis Christian Advocate*, received a heavy vote for the nomination for President on the Prohibition ticket at the recent national convention. A little later he was nominated for Vice President by acclamation, but declined the honor.

'78 L.—Judge Oscar R. Hundley has again been appointed by President Roosevelt to the United States District Judgeship for the Northern District of Alabama. His address is now Birmingham, Ala.

'78 L.—Just thirty years after his own graduation in law, J. U. Rust, of Nashville, witnessed the graduation of his son, Littell J. Rust, '06 A., from the Vanderbilt Law School, with honors.

'80 A.—Duncan U. Fletcher, of Jacksonville, Fla., will be elected United States Senator from his State, succeeding W. J. Bryan, deceased. Mr. Fletcher has practiced law in Jacksonville for many years, has been Mayor of that city, and prominent in the politics of his State. Since his graduation from the Law School he has always been an enthusiastic member of the Alumni Association of Vanderbilt University, and has kept in

touch with the University. Mr. Fletcher's plurality in the second Democratic primary, held on June 26, is given as 3,588.

'82 L.—John W. Tomlinson has been elected member of the National Democratic Committee from Alabama.

'87 A.—President Henry N. Snyder, of Wofford College, S. C., was on June 9 elected to the presidency of the University of South Carolina, at Columbia, but declined to serve.

'89—Jesse Culver Hart, LL.B., of Dardanelle, Ark., is Democratic nominee for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arkansas.

'91 A.—E. I. Crockett has built up a large State insurance agency at Pueblo, Colo.

'91 A.—U. M. Sanderson is cashier of the First National Bank of San Saba, Texas.

'93 B.—Rev. William B. Beauchamp is pastor of the Fourth Avenue M. E. Church, South, at Louisville, Ky.

'93-'95 A.—E. L. Roberts, M.D., has entered upon the practice of medicine in Nashville, making a specialty of the eye, ear, nose, and throat. Since leaving the University Dr. Roberts has been engaged in teaching in Nashville and vicinity and in attending the Literary and Medical Departments of the University of Nashville. In 1905 he was granted the degree of M.D. by the latter. Since that time he has been teaching in Fogg High School, Nashville, and keeping up dispensary practice at the University of Nashville Medical School. He has now established himself in regular practice of his specialty at 139 Eighth Avenue North.

'94 E.—Granbery Jackson, for some years Adjunct Professor in the Engineering Department, is now at his old home, Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., where he has large interests in the way of phosphate mines, and expects to be permanently located there.

'94-'97 A.—Griffin M. Lovelace, who is in the life insurance business in New England, with headquarters at Hartford, Conn., has recently purchased an attractive residence at Hartford, and is keeping house there. Lovelace has had a successful career since leaving Nashville. As one of the representatives of the New York Life Insurance Company in Paris for several years he made a very high record for himself.

'94 A.—Rev. Arcadius M. Trawick (B.D. '97) has been elected teacher of Sociology and Religious Pedagogy in the Methodist Training School at Nashville.

'96 A.—Hervey Files Crenshaw, for some years in government service in the Engineer's Office at New Orleans, La., is now engaged in the general practice of law in Montgomery, Ala., Room 5, Pollak Building.

'96 A.—Devereux Lake is now in the lumber business at Mobile, Ala., being a member of the firm of T. H. Lake & Co.

'96 M.—Dr. John H. McSwain, of Paris, Tenn., is an interested member of the Alumni Association and a subscriber to the QUARTERLY.

'97-'98 L.—Will Hutton is the Democratic nominee for Treasurer of the county in which his home, Little Rock, Ark., is located.

'98 A.—Nat F. Cheairs is now located in Nashville, where he is engaged in exporting grains, etc.

'98 A.—Charles P. Kelly, of Attoway, Va., has just returned from a highly successful trip in foreign lands, which embraced a year's work in China and five months' travel in other countries.

'98—Dr. Oscar Teague, B.S., M.S. (M.D. '03, Berlin), has resigned an Assistantship in Pathological Chemistry in the Department of Experimental Pathology of Cornell University to accept an appointment as Pathologist in the Philippine Islands. He is now on his way to the Islands, where his address will be Bureau of Science, Manila. (*Science*, May 15, 1908.)

'99 A.—Marvin S. Enochs has become a well-known young business man of Jackson, Miss. He is now Assistant Manager of the extensive plant of the Enochs Lumber & Manufacturing Co., which is perhaps the largest of its kind in Mississippi.

'99—J. K. Marshall, B.A., who has been teaching in the Mooney School, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., for several years, has accepted a position in the Tennessee College for Women, at Murfreesboro, an institution with a curriculum running two years beyond the fourteen unit or high school grade.

'99-'03 A.—Felix M. Massey has removed from Cornersville to Pulaski to take charge of a newly organized preparatory school

there. W. D. Strayhorn, B.A. '97, has removed from the Mooresville Training School to Cornersville to take charge of the school there; and Howard D. Dozier, B.A. '08, has taken the position at Mooresville vacated by Mr. Strayhorn.

'00—Dr. C. E. Byington (D.D.S.), who is practicing in Harrisburg, Ill., was President of the Southern Illinois Dental Association in 1906-07, and is now acting Mayor of Harrisburg, having been elected from the council to fill a vacancy pending an election.

'00—Philip B. Hill, B.E., of the engineering firm of Lund & Hill, of Little Rock, Ark., was married on July 22 to Miss Elizabeth Fletcher, daughter of Mrs. James W. Fite, of Hendersonville, Tenn. Miss Fite was a student in the Academic Department in 1898-99.

'00—Henry F. Tipton, B.A., died at his home in Tiptonville, Tenn., on March 17, 1908, after an illness of three weeks. Since graduation he had been engaged in farming and business, and was prospering. Though afflicted with a weak spine, due to an accident that befell him in childhood, he maintained a cheerful disposition, and had many friends. His connection with his friends on the campus and in Nashville was kept up and renewed by frequent visits.

'00—John Pickett Turner, B.A., M.A. ('01), until recently in charge of the Hughey and Turner Training School, Weatherford, Tex., was married on September 4, 1907, to Miss Anna Maria, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Albert Zemke, of Nora Springs, Iowa. Mr. Turner is now at Columbia University studying English.

'01—William L. Clarke, B.A., who has been for several years at the head of the Preparatory Department of Central College, Fayette, Mo., has entered into partnership with W. S. Fitzgerald, B.A. '97, in the school which the latter started in Trenton several years ago.

'01—Herbert Vincent Jones, B.A., who is engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Kansas City, Mo., was married on December 19, 1907, to Miss Eleanor Roy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Buford, of Nashville, Tenn. Miss Buford graduated with the degree of B.A. in 1901 also.



'01—John Munsey Roberts, B.A., M.A., who has been in charge of the Vanderbilt Training School, at Elkton, Ky., for several years, is now pursuing advanced studies in Stanford University, and expects to open a preparatory school of high grade in California next year.

'02—D. Hardee Neil, Ph.C., proprietor of the West End Pharmacy, Nashville, Tenn., was married on April 17 to Miss Annie McClure, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Gill, of Allensville, Ky.

'02—James A. Peoples, LL.B., who is at present practicing law in Nashville, and Everett B. Tucker, who has for two years been teaching in Wallace University School at Nashville, have been elected principals of a new training school at Springfield, Tenn., for which a handsome campus has been purchased and a new building completed ready for first occupancy this fall.

'02—G. C. Scoggin, B.A., M.A., Ph.D. (Harvard), has been elected to the chair of Sanskrit, recently established at the University of Missouri. Dr. Scoggin began his study of Sanskrit while a graduate student under Dr. Tolman, and continued his studies at Harvard and at Munich. Before going abroad he was married to the daughter of Professor Childs, of Harvard University.

'03-'05 E.—George X. Chuse was married in June last to Miss Nellie Mai, daughter of Mrs. Marion Ottenville Cullen, of Mattoon, Ill.

'03—Herbert Wilson Davis, LL.B., better known as "Huldy," was accidentally shot by a hunting companion near his home, at Bellbuckle, Tenn., on February 21, 1908. As a student, first in the Academic Department and later in the Law Department, he was very popular and prominent as an athlete, playing third base on the ball team and half back on the football team. Since his graduation he has been engaged in business. Until recently he had been in the commissary department at the State mines at Petros; but was at the home of his father, a prominent physician of Bellbuckle, at the time of his death. He was twenty-nine years of age and unmarried.

'04—D. Phillip Browder, Jr., LL.B., formerly of Nashville, Tenn., was married on September 14, 1907, to Miss Lydia, daugh-

ter of Mr. J. Murdoch Barrs, LL.B. ('79), of Jacksonville, Fla., and has located there in the practice of law.

'04-'06 A.—Paul Campbell graduated in June from George Washington University, Washington, D. C., with the degree of LL.B.

'04 A.—John R. Fisher, after a very good year in the Training School at Weatherford, Tex., with W. T. Rowland, '07, has decided to reënter university work, and has accepted the post of Instructor of Romance Languages in Vanderbilt University. He took summer courses in French at the University of Chicago.

'04—Grinnell Jones, B.S., M.S. ('05), who has been studying at Harvard University, graduated in June with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and has an appointment in the chemical faculty of the University of Illinois. Dr. Jones has had unusual opportunities for work under Professor Richards, and has for two years been carrying on research experiments on chemical problems for the Carnegie Institution under the direction of Professor Richards.

'04—Irving Simon, B.S., who has just graduated from the Medical Department of Columbia University, has won in successive competitive examinations a position on the house staff of the Mt. Sinai Hospital, in New York, and then as pathological interne. The position is for one year, and may be followed by a position as medical or surgical interne for eighteen months more.

'04—John J. Tigert, B.A., Rhodes Scholar at Pembroke College, Oxford University, who graduated in law there, has returned to take the chair of Moral Philosophy at Central College, Fayette, Mo.

'04 B.—Rev. John Paul Tyler now has a charge at Frederick, Md.

'05—William Joseph Anderson, B.A., of Springfield, Tenn., was married on May 24, 1907, to Miss Nan Lu Joseph, of Nashville, Tenn.

'05—Marvin T. Duncan, B.A., has been elected Principal of the public schools in Murray, Ky.

'05—Walter Kirkland Greene, M.A., who is now teaching in the Baker-Himel School, of Knoxville, Tenn., was married on

Thursday, December 26, 1907, to Miss Leah America, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Brown Campbell, of Franklin, Tenn.

'05—R. W. Grizzard, M.D., for some time interne and house surgeon at the City Hospital, and now practicing in Nashville, was married on June 2, 1908, to Miss Gertrude, daughter of Mrs. J. Leonard Whitworth, of Nashville.

'05 E.—Tom Neel is Mechanical Engineer for the A. B. and A. R. R. Co., with headquarters at Fitzgerald, Ga.

'05—Minnie Lee Nolen, B.S., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Nolen, of Nashville, was married on June 15, 1908, to Mr. Archer Beasley, Jr., of Nashville, Tenn.

'05—Rev. Clayton Orlando Tuttle, B.D., of Richmond, Va., was married on November 7, 1907, to Miss Daisy May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kimball Hemphill, of Nashville, Tenn. Miss Hemphill graduated in '02, with the degree of B.A., and took the master's degree a year later. She has since been teaching.

'05 and '07—Eugene Ellis Vann, B.A. (Birmingham), B.D., and Elizabeth Chapman Denny, B.A., M.A., daughter of Professor and Mrs. Collins Denny, were married in the chapel of Vanderbilt University on the evening of May 20, 1908, Professor Denny officiating. They will go at once to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where Mr. Vann has an appointment under the Mission Board of the Southern Methodist Church.

'05-'07 A.—Miss Margaret B. Warren, of Nashville, Tenn., was married on July 9, 1907, to Mr. Shearon Bonner, of Dallas, Tex.

'06—Henry Frizzell Ambrose, LL.B., who is now in charge of the iron furnaces at Goodrich, Tenn., was married on December 18 to Miss Hortense Given, of Nashville, Tenn.

'06—Theodore H. Brewer, B.A., M.A., who entered with the class of '96 (though ill health prevented his graduation with it), has been elected to the professorship of English Literature in the State University of Oklahoma, at Norman, and will take up his work with the opening of the new session. He will be assisted in the department by an assistant professor and an instructor.

'06—Lloyd H. Burns, B.A., LL.B. ('07), who has been teaching in the Preparatory Department of Fort Worth Polytechnic College, Texas, during the past year, has passed the State Bar examinations, and will locate in Fort Worth to practice law.

'06 A.—Rev. J. M. Corum, Jr., spent last year in Princeton Theological Seminary. He is at present acting as supply for the Presbyterian Church at Chestertown, N. Y. He expects to return to the Seminary in the winter and finish the senior year.

'06-'07 B.—Rev. Julius Earl Crawford was married on January 7, 1908, to Miss Anna Dorothea, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Benz, of Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Crawford is now located at Bardwell, Tex.

'06 A.—W. W. Crutchfield, who has been for two years Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of the University of Texas, has been selected by the International Committee to be Secretary of the Association at Colombo, Ceylon, and will begin work in the autumn. This place came to him because of his fine work at Austin. He will have charge of work for which a building costing \$25,000 has already been provided, and which, with the exception of the Secretary's salary, is supported by prominent merchants and citizens of Colombo. For the present his salary is to be paid by alumni and students of McGill University, Canada.

'06—Eliot Jones, B.A., who has been a student in Harvard University for the past year, has been awarded a University scholarship for the year 1908-09.

'06—Charles A. Lloyd, B.A., has been given the degree of M.A. for work in English (2), French, and German, writing his thesis in French. He is teaching in the Hawkins School, Gallatin, Tenn.

'06-'08 E.—William P. Munger was married on June 15 to Miss Mary Tinnon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Corbett, of Nashville, Tenn.

'06—Gates P. Thruston, B.S., received the degree of Master of Arts from Harvard University in June, 1908, and will enter the Law Department of Vanderbilt University this fall.



'07—Alfred S. Abernathy, M.D., of Pulaski, Tenn., who has been holding an internship in the Bellevue Hospital, has been appointed house surgeon of the Gouveneur Hospital, in charge of the accident department, a position which he expects to hold for two years.

'07—George T. Hughes, Jr., LL.B., of Columbia, Tenn., was married on June 9, 1908, to Miss Bessie Daniel, of Clarksville, Tenn.

'07—Walter S. Moore, B.E., has a position in the engineering department of the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

'07—James Malcolm Poage, B.A., who is city reporter on the Nashville *Banner*, was married on October 16, 1907, to Miss Bettie B., daughter of Judge and Mrs. Edmund Baxter, of Nashville, Tenn.

'07—E. W. Shuler, M.A., who has just completed an additional year as a graduate student in the University, has accepted a position as Professor of Biology in the Fort Worth Polytechnic College. On December 31, 1907, he was married to Miss Leona Berry, daughter of Mrs. Samuel P. Smith, of Bristol, Tenn.

'07—M. Hillsman Taylor, LL.B., of Trenton, Tenn., was married on January 8, 1908, at Washington, D. C., to Miss Katherine, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Robert L. Taylor, of Tennessee.

'08—William Spencer Love, M.D., was married on June 10 to Miss Addie Leo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. McCall, of Franklin, Tenn. Dr. and Mrs. Love will locate at Bertrand, Miss.

'08—J. N. Stone, center on the football team, will coach Clemson College team this fall. Frank Kyle, LL.B. '05, will coach the University of Mississippi team.

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## Programme

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PROCESSION.

MUSIC.

PRAYER.

MUSIC.

ADDRESS—Class Representative, Academic and Engineering Departments.

Robert Edwin Blake, Nashville, Tenn.

"European Socialism versus American Individualism."

ADDRESS—Faculty Representative, Academic and Engineering Departments.

Cornelius Perry Cullom, Nashville, Tenn.

"Education and the People."

MUSIC.

ADDRESS—Representative of the Biblical Department.

James Marvin Culbreth, Raleigh, N. C.

"The Destiny of Democracy."

ADDRESS—Representative of the Law Department.

John Reid Turney, Nashville, Tenn.

"The Relation of the Federal Powers to Prohibition."

MUSIC.

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## HONOR ROLL ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

### SENIOR CLASS

Batts, William Oscar—Physics, History, Deductive Logic, Psychology, German, Sociology, English (2)	Cedar Hill, Tenn.
Bejach, Lois—Physics, English	Memphis, Tenn.
Blake, Robert Edwin—History (2), Inductive Logic, Ethics, Economics	Nashville, Tenn.
Boswell, Clifton Seaton—Inductive Logic, Ethics, Economics, Sociology, English	Louisville, Ky.
Cecil, John Wilkerson, Jr.—Italian, German	Columbia, Tenn.
Clark, Alice Porter—French (2), Geology, Physics, Deductive Logic, Psychology, German, Economics	Winchester, Tenn.
Clark, Gordentia Waite—Public Speaking, History, Inductive Logic, Ethics, German, Sociology	Wartrace, Tenn.
Cullom, Cornelius Perry—Inductive Logic, Ethics, English (2)	Waco, Texas
Cummings, Allen Bledsoe—Greek, Physics, Deductive Logic, Psychology	Petersburg, Tenn.
Douglas, Hamilton, Jr.—Mathematics	Atlanta, Ga.
Dozier, Howard Douglas—Greek (2), Economics	Chapel Hill, Tenn.
Eaton, Alfred H.—French, Biology, Economics	Memphis, Tenn.
Ewing, Samuel Cecil—Public Speaking, English (2), Economics	Columbia, Tenn.
Godbey, Lois Amanda—French, Geology, Biology	Nashville, Tenn.
Graham, Edward W.—Greek	McKenzie, Tenn.
Handley, Elise—Italian, Latin, Deductive Logic, Economics	Nashville, Tenn.
Hanlin, Ruby Robert—Latin, German, Economics, Sociology, English	Cullman, Ala.
Hill, John—Latin, Greek, Chemistry, German (2), Physics, Deductive Logic, Psychology	Dresden, Tenn.
Matheney, William Porter—Greek, Physics, Sociology, English (2)	Cookeville, Tenn.
Moore, Nannie Hardin—Latin, Greek, History, German, Economics	McKenize, Tenn.
Murphy, Lawrence W.—French, Mathematics, History, Inductive Logic, Ethics, Sociology	Magnolia, Ark.
Neal, Basil Young—Mathematics	Watertown, Tenn.
Paine, Thomas Fite—Italian, Public Speaking, Sociology, English	Aberdeen, Miss.
Palmer, Horace Edward, Jr.—Inductive Logic, Sociology	Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Perry, William Sprigg—Mathematics (2), Public Speaking, Chemistry, German, Physics, Economics, Sociology	Franklin, Ky.
Rhodes, James—French, Gymnasium, Biology	Arkadelphia, Ark.
Self, William Dennis—Spanish	Jonesboro, Ark.
Sherrell, Horace Everett—Mathematics, Physics, History	Dellrose, Tenn.
Souby, James Martin—Geology, Chemistry, Physics, Deductive Logic, Psychology, English	Del Rio, Texas
Winton, Will McCain—Geology, Chemistry	Nashville, Tenn.
Young, Elizabeth—French, Geology, History, Physics, English	Memphis, Tenn.

### JUNIOR CLASS

Atkins, Daniel Ewell—Biology, English	Nashville, Tenn.
Beasley, Clarence C—Physics	Aspen Hill, Tenn.
Bell, Sam Dent—Greek	Martin, Tenn.
Bennett, Charles William—French, Gymnasium (2), Latin, Public Speaking, Chemistry, German, Physics, Economics	Hartford, Ky.
Black, Virginia—Mathematics	Nashville, Tenn.
Blake, V. Weldon—Psychology	Nashville, Tenn.
Bright, Robert Erle—Public Speaking, Physics	Gadsden, Tenn.
Caldwell, Sam Johnston, Jr.—Public Speaking, German	Union Springs, Ala.
Cantwell, Harold Edgar—Public Speaking, History (2)	Hartford City, Ind.
Cox, Elijah Allen—Greek, Physics, Psychology, English	Baldwyn, Miss.
Elliott, Julian—Greek, Chemistry, Physics, Deductive Logic	Weatherford, Texas
Fleming, James Edwin—Gymnasium, Latin, Greek, History, Deductive Logic, Psychology, English	Hayesville, N. C.
Gates, Florina—French (2), German, Deductive Logic, Psychology, Biology, English (2)	Nashville, Tenn.
Gwynn, James Hugh—Geology, History (2), Deductive Logic, Psychology, Biology	Martha, Tenn.
Hume, William, Jr.—Chemistry, History, French, Economics	Nashville, Tenn.
Moore, Charles Tansil—French, Latin	Sharon, Tenn.
Morton, David Hazel—Psychology	Louisville, Ky.

Munger, William Peres—Chemistry, Biology	Rochester, N. Y.
Peebles, Withers Goodwyn—English	Mooresville, Ala.
Pepper, Samuel McDavitt—Physics, Deductive Logic, Psychology,	
French, Sociology, English	Memphis, Tenn.
Pipkin, John G.—Deductive Logic	Paragould, Ark.
Proctor, Jewel Beauchamp—Physics, Biblical Literature	Franklin, Ky.
Ramsay, Alexander Dunn—Chemistry, French, Physics, History	Nashville, Tenn.
Ransom, John Crowe—Greek, Physics, Deductive Logic, Psychology,	
English	Nashville, Tenn.
Sewell, James W.—French	Nashville, Tenn.
Terry, Paul Washington—French, Mathematics, German, English	
Philology, History, English	Louisville, Ky.
Webb, David Williams—Gymnasium, Economics	Nashville, Tenn.
Whitaker, Karl Erroll—Italian, Gymnasium, Geology, Public Speak-	
ing, History (2), Deductive Logic, Psychology, Economics	Tampa, Fla.

### SOPHOMORE CLASS

Adams, Morton Boyte—Mathematics, Public Speaking, Physics,	
Biology	Nashville, Tenn.
Amis, Reese Thomas—French, Latin, Greek, History, English	Franklin, Tenn.
Bartlett, Addie—Latin, Greek, Chemistry, History, English	Cedar Hill, Tenn.
Batts, Bascom Franklin—History, English	Guthrie, Ky.
Beene, Dow Bunyon—French, Latin, Greek, Public Speaking, Bib-	
lical Literature, English	Town Creek, Ala.
Blakemore, Dan Barringer—Physics, Biology	Nashville, Tenn.
Bowers, Paul Cromer—French, Geology, Mathematics, Physics, German	Anderson, Ind.
Bull, John Williams—Latin, Greek, German, English	Elkton, Tenn.
Carter, John Calhoun—Physics	Nashville, Tenn.
Cason, Charles—Public Speaking, English	Chapel Hill, Tenn.
Church, James Lunce—French, English	Columbia, Tenn.
Coleman, Charles William—Greek, German	Allensville, Ky.
Cornelius, Charles LeSueur—Gymnasium, Greek, English	Nashville, Tenn.
DePierri, Bernard Watts—French, Gymnasium, History, Economics,	
English	Nashville, Tenn.
Dowling, Noel Thomas—French, Gymnasium (2), Latin, Greek, Pub-	
lic Speaking, Physics, Economics	Ozark, Ala.
Gilmore, William Leonard—Mathematics, English	Lawrenceburg, Tenn.
Howell, Oliver Lynch—Gymnasium, Public Speaking, German,	
English	Dover, Tenn.
Kaufman, Elias Raas—French, Greek, Public Speaking, Physics,	
Economics	Lake Charles, La.
Kaufman, Rhoda—French, Geology, Mathematics, Latin, Chemistry,	
German, English	Columbus, Ga.
MacDonell, Nanita—French, History, English	Nashville, Tenn.
Nye, Paul F.—French, Mathematics	Nashville, Tenn.
Parks, Stiles Bradley—Gymnasium, English	Auburn, Ga.
Pepper, Thomas—French, Mathematics, English	Springfield, Tenn.
Pinson, William Wallace—Physics, English	Nashville, Tenn.
Pittman, Allen Ross—Public Speaking, English	Lebanon, Tenn.
Priest, Charles—French, Latin, Physics, Biology	Franklin, Tenn.
Ransom, Joe R. T.—French, Gymnasium (2), Mathematics,	
Biology, English	Louisburg, Tenn.
Smith, Ira Dorman—French, Mathematics, Physics, Biology, English	Hopkinsville, Ky.
Swiggart, William Harris, Jr.—Greek, German, English	Union City, Tenn.
Tate, Ben Ethan—Mathematics	Ashland, Ky.
Tate, James Varnell—French	Ashland, Ky.
Turner, Banks Pearson—French, Greek, English	Newbern, Tenn.
Wade, Frank—English	Trenton, Tenn.
White, Aaron Pancoast—Biblical Literature, History, English	Phoenix, Arizona.
Wilson, Fred Taylor—Public Speaking	Carthage, Tenn.
Young, Rebecca Locke—French, Latin, Greek, English	Memphis, Tenn.

### FRESHMAN CLASS

Baker, Wesley Leroy—French, Gymnasium	Louisville, Ky.
Beasley, Claiborne H.—Gymnasium, Mathematics, Latin	Aspen Hill, Tenn.
Bennett, Reginald Victor—Gymnasium, Mathematics, Latin, Greek,	
German	Narrows, Ky.
Bradford, Frank Pruett—German	Columbus, Ga.
Calhoun, James Bumpass—Gymnasium, Mathematics, Latin, German	Puryear, Tenn.
Chappell, Ruby Belle—English	Eau Claire, Wis.
Chester, Julia Sweet—French, German	Nashville, Tenn.
Clark, Morris Holden—Gymnasium	Nashville, Tenn.
Clark, Will Patton—French, Gymnasium, Mathematics, Latin	Wartrace, Tenn.
Cloys, Fred B.—Mathematics, German	Union City, Tenn.
Courtney, William Wirt—Latin, Greek	Franklin, Tenn.

Covington, William Lafayette—German	College Grove, Tenn.
Crowe, James Richard, Jr.—Gymnasium	Sheffield, Ala.
Erwin, Roy Vance—Gymnasium, German	Bell Buckle, Tenn.
Evans, Raymond Myers—Gymnasium, German	Tompkinsville, Ky.
Fensterwald, Bernard—Gymnasium, Mathematics, Latin, Chemistry, German	Nashville, Tenn.
Galloway, Rainsford Edw.—Mathematics, Chemistry, German	Nashville, Tenn.
Godbey, Lena Day—German	Nashville, Tenn.
Grigsby, Hatcher Milton—Mathematics	Pulaski, Tenn.
Hall, Fitzgerald—French, Gymnasium, English, Mathematics, Latin, Greek	Nashville, Tenn.
Hammond, Katherine—French	Nashville, Tenn.
Hampton, Jerry Wade—Gymnasium	Nolensville, Tenn.
Hawthorne, Thomas P.—English, Public Speaking	Timpson, Texas.
Hutchinson, Dudley Isom—Gymnasium, Mathematics, Public Speaking, English	Oxford, Miss.
Julian, Charles Nelson—Latin	Harriman, Tenn.
Lyle, Richard Hotchkiss—Latin, German	Brownsville, Tenn.
Markle, Louis—Mathematics, German	Nashville, Tenn.
McLarty, Robert Pritchett—English, Mathematics, Latin	Villa Rica, Ga.
Moore, William Gillespie—Latin	Columbia, Tenn.
Nelson, Oscar Gustaf—Gymnasium, Mathematics	Mobile, Ala.
Polk, Newton Napoleon—Chemistry, German	Nashville, Tenn.
Raines, Ada—English, French, Mathematics, Latin, Chemistry	Memphis, Tenn.
Richardson, Eleanor—English, French, Mathematics, Latin, Chemistry	Memphis, Tenn.
Riddick, Edward Garrett—French, Latin	Memphis, Tenn.
Rodgers, James Woodall—Gymnasium, Bacteriology	New Market, Ala.
Rose, Helen Lucile—English, Chemistry, French, German, History	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Ross, Edward Barker, Jr.—Gymnasium	Rossville, Tenn.
Rothrock, Mary Utopia—English, German	Somerville, Tenn.
Ruddiman, Stanley Perry—French, Gymnasium, Mathematics, Chemistry, History	Nashville, Tenn.
Self, Vester Floyd—Mathematics	Dickson, Tenn.
Shofner, Howard Bentley—Gymnasium	Shelbyville, Tenn.
Smith, Paul Douglas—Gymnasium, Latin, Greek, Public Speaking	College Grove, Tenn.
Street, John Lyddall—Gymnasium, English, Mathematics, Latin, German, French	Cadiz, Ky.
Swann, Alfred Austell—Gymnasium, English	Dandridge, Tenn.
Ware, Eunice—English (2), Mathematics, Latin, German	Nashville, Tenn.
Webster, Robert Crockett—Gymnasium	Huntsville, Ala.
White, Robert Hiram—Latin, Greek, English	Chestnut Bluff, Tenn.
Wilkes, John Burwell—Gymnasium, Mathematics, Latin, Greek	Durant, Miss.
Wilson, James Miller, Jr.—Mathematics, German	Bell Buckle, Tenn.
Zeitler, Andrew John—Gymnasium	Mooreville, Ala.

#### IRREGULAR STUDENTS

Cole, Anna Russell—French, Physics, English (2)	Nashville, Tenn.
Mott, Isaac Elmer—English	Deer Creek, Okla.

### ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

#### SENIOR CLASS

Adams, Adam Gillespie, Jr.—Mathematics	Nashville, Tenn.
Allen, Wharton Harwell—Chemistry, Municipal Engineering, Senior Machine Design, Engineering Laboratory, Machine Shop	Nashville, Tenn.
Badoux, Henry Latimer—Engineering Laboratory, Machine Shop, Forge and Foundry Shop	Nashville, Tenn.
Brookes, John Finney—Chemistry, Mathematics, Hydraulics, Municipal Engineering, Junior Machine Design	Nashville, Tenn.
Chase, Goodwin Dazey—Engineering Laboratory	Nashville, Tenn.
Conrad, Paul Zimri—Biology	Talley, Tenn.
Hasslock, Louis Whorley—Chemistry, Mathematics, Municipal Engineering	Nashville, Tenn.
McMurray, Samuel Morton—Chemistry, Geology, Mathematics	Nashville, Tenn.
Talley, Eugene Gardner—Geology	Nashville, Tenn.
Webster, Frank Watkins—Chemistry, Geology, Hydraulics, Municipal Engineering	Huntsville, Ala.
Williams, Samuel Watkins—Chemistry (2), Surveying, Prime Movers	West Harpeth, Tenn.



## JUNIOR CLASS

Andrews, James Davis, Jr.—Chemistry, Mathematics, Surveying, Prime Movers, Physics.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Archer, George Ferguson, Jr.—Mathematics, Physics.....	Greenville, Miss.
Baugh, Joseph Wilkes—Chemistry, Machine Shop.....	Bellevue, Tenn.
Bettison, Percy Racine—Municipal Engineering, Surveying.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Brumbach, Charles Finney—Geology, Masonry Structures, Municipal Engineering, Surveying.....	Thompson Station, Tenn.
Caldwell, Winston—Forge and Foundry Shop.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Cartwright, Henry Hart—Mathematics, Drawing.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Connell, Hooper Phillip—Chemistry, Drawing, Wood Shop.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Cowan, Hugh B.—Surveying, Physics.....	Nashville, Tenn.
DeFord, James P.—Surveying.....	Fayetteville, Tenn.
Gill, Robert Hayes—Municipal Engineering.....	Fayetteville, Tenn.
Harlan, William Ernest—Engineering Laboratory, Prime Movers, Wood Shop, Forge and Foundry Shop, Physics.....	Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.
Steele, William Clifton—Geology, Mathematics, Physics, French.....	Martin, Tenn.
West, Edward Hazzard—Chemistry, Mathematics, Physics.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Whitman, William Satterwhite—Municipal Engineering, Surveying, Drawing.....	Nashville, Tenn.

## SOPHOMORE CLASS

Bond, William H.—Surveying, Engineering Laboratory, Prime Movers.....	New Orleans, La.
Buford, Edwin Hardy—Drawing, Surveying, Descriptive Geometry, Physics.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Caldwell, Erwin—Drawing, Descriptive Geometry, Physics.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Cheshire, James Ross—Mathematics, Descriptive Geometry.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Fox, Wilfred Leonard—Drawing.....	Nashville, Tenn.
May, Arthur W.—Mathematics (2), Drawing, Descriptive Geometry, French.....	Nashville, Tenn.
McMurray, John William—Mathematics, Drawing, Descriptive Geometry, Surveying, Physics.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Nelson, Wilbor Aristead—Mathematics, Physics.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Pentecost, Clement B.—Mathematics, Drawing, Descriptive Geometry, Surveying, Physics.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Rooney, Martin Aloysius—Drawing, Descriptive Geometry, Prime Movers, Physics.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Ross, William Warfield—Surveying.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Sample, Hubert Arthur B.—Mathematics, Drawing, Descriptive Geometry.....	Memphis, Tenn.
Stewart, Will Taylor—Descriptive Geometry, Surveying.....	Port Worth, Texas
Webster, Matt Scruggs—Mechanics, Drawing, Descriptive Geometry, Surveying, Physics.....	Wartrace, Tenn.

## FRESHMAN CLASS

Bang, William—Gymnasium, Drawing.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Brawner, Jesse J.—Gymnasium, Drawing.....	McKenzie, Tenn.
Bruce, Charles Knight—Gymnasium, Mathematics, Drawing, Ger- man.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Buford, Joseph Simpson—Mathematics, Drawing, Chemistry.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Coppedge, Erle—Gymnasium, Drawing.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Covington, Cecil Boyd—Mechanics, Drawing, Prime Movers.....	Nashville, Tenn.
DePierri, Bernard Leon—Italian, Mathematics, Drawing.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Hogan, Francis Woodall—Mathematics.....	Nashville, Tenn.
McClure, Milton B.—Gymnasium, Mathematics, Drawing, German.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Sharp, Clyde—Drawing, French.....	Curve, Tenn.
Weakley, Samuel Anderson—Gymnasium, Drawing.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Witherspoon, Edwin Erwin—English, Mathematics, Drawing, Chemistry, German.....	Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Williams, Henry Hudson—Gymnasium.....	Barnesville, Ga.

## DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY.

### SENIOR CLASS

Allen, John Seay—Bacteriology.....	Columbia, Tenn.
Harris, George Cornelius—Bacteriology, Chemistry.....	Steens, Miss.
Johnson, Ralph Stephens—Bacteriology.....	Pensacola, Fla.
King, James Gilbert—Bacteriology, Chemistry, Materia Medica.....	Elkton, Tenn.
Landrum, Callie Agatha—Bacteriology, Chemistry, Materia Medica.....	DeFuniak Springs, Fla.

Moore, Stephen William—Chemistry, Materia Medica	Nashville, Tenn.
Morris, Elisha Green, Jr.—Pharmacy, Materia Medica	Lewisburg, Tenn.
Nickel, Carrie Ursula—Bacteriology, Chemistry	Nashville, Tenn.
Reames, Cleveland Moore—Bacteriology	Warren, Tenn.
Sandiford, Larmour B—Bacteriology, Organic Chemistry, Chemistry	
(2), Pharmacy, Materia Medica	Oxford, Ga.
Skooog, Grover Adolph—Bacteriology, Materia Medica	Shreveport, La.
Walker, Elias Russell—Bacteriology, Chemistry, Materia Medica	Plevna, Ala.

#### JUNIOR CLASS

Beall, Streeter—Pharmacy	Nashville, Tenn.
Brown, Emmett Ezra—Pharmacy, Materia Medica	Nashville, Tenn.
Cleveland, Fred Augustus—Chemistry, Pharmacy, Materia Medica	Pleasant Shade, Tenn.
Haley, Harvey—Mathematics	McKenzie, Tenn.
Rhea, Howard Matthew—Pharmacy	Somerville, Tenn.
Wood, Karl—Pharmacy	Selmer, Tenn.
Young, Grover Cleveland—Materia Medica	Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.

### DEGREES ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT

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William Oscar Batts	Cedar Hill, Tenn.
Robert Edwin Blake	Nashville, Tenn.
Clifton Seaton Boswell	Louisville, Ky.
John Wilkerson Cecil, Jr.	Columbia, Tenn.
Alice Porter Clark	Winchester, Tenn.
Gordentia Waite Clark	Wartrace, Tenn.
Allen Bledsoe Cummings	Petersburg, Tenn.
Howard Douglas Dozier	Chapel Hill, Tenn.
Edward W. Graham	McKenzie, Tenn.
John Hill	Dresden, Tenn.
Matt John Lucas Hoyer	Newton, Miss.
William Porter Matheney	Cookeville, Tenn.
Nannie Hardin Moore	McKenzie, Tenn.
Basil Young Neal	Watertown, Tenn.
Thomas Pite Paine	Aberdeen, Miss.
Horace Edward Palmer, Jr.	Murfreesboro, Tenn.
William Sprigg Perry	Franklin, Ky.
James Rhodes	Arkadelphia, Ark.
Horace Everett Sherrell	Dellrose, Tenn.
James Martin Souby	Del Rio, Texas
Ernest Clay Webb	Webb City, Mo.
Samuel Watkins Williams	West Harpeth, Tenn.
Elizabeth Young	Memphis, Tenn.

#### BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

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Hamilton Douglas, Jr.	Atlanta, Ga.
Alfred H. Eaton	Memphis, Tenn.
Samuel Cecil Ewing	Columbia, Tenn.
Lois Amanda Godbey	Nashville, Tenn.
Elise Handley	Nashville, Tenn.
Ruby Robert Hanlin	Cullman, Ala.
Lawrence W. Murphy	Magnolia, Ark.
William Dennis Self	Jonesboro, Ark.
Will McCain Winton	Nashville, Tenn.

#### DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

James Harrison Scarborough	Warrensburg, Mo.
"The Computation of the Orbit of Planet (558)"	

#### MASTER OF ARTS

Cawthon, Asbury Bowen, B.A. (Emory College)	Winona, Miss.
English, French, HEBREW, History.	
Annie Love Dowdell, B.A. (Woman's College of Baltimore)	Lafayette, Ala.
English, English Philology, German, HISTORY.	

Lena James Hawks (B.A. Woman's College of Baltimore)	Baltimore, Md.
Astronomy, Chemistry, MATHEMATICS.	
Howell Meadors Henry, B.A. (Newberry College)	Newberry, S. C.
Economics, English, ENGLISH PHILOLOGY, History.	
Carl Holbrook McHenry, B.S. (Vanderbilt)	Monroe, La.
ECONOMICS, English, French, History.	
Benjamin Ernest Mitchell, B.A. (Morrisville College)	Morrisville, Mo.
Astronomy, MATHEMATICS, Physics.	
Farrar Claudius Newberry (B.A. Vanderbilt)	Arkadelphia, Ark.
Biology, Economics, English, HISTORY.	
Moffett Jewell Rhodes, B.A. (Vanderbilt)	Arkadelphia, Ark.
Economics, English, HISTORY, Philosophy.	
Robert Clinton Rhodes, B.A. (Vanderbilt)	Arkadelphia, Ark.
Biology, Economics, English, HISTORY.	
Adrian Floyd Smits, B.A. (Wabash College)	Alden, Miss.
Economics, MATHEMATICS (2), Physics.	
John Richard Waters, B. A. (Vanderbilt)	Florence, Ala.
ECONOMICS, History, History of Religions. Physics.	

#### MASTER OF SCIENCE

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BIOLOGY (2), Chemistry, Geology.	

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### BIBLICAL DEPARTMENT

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George Barnes Jackson, A.B. (Asbury College)	Frenchburg, Ky.
Harry Pierce Jones, A. M. (Morrisville College)	Bronaugh, Mo.
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Alonzo Monk, Jr., A.B. (Vanderbilt University)	Fort Worth, Texas.
Kinzi Nakamura (Kwansei Gakuin)	Kobe, Japan.
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### ANNUAL MATHEMATICS MEDAL

James Bumpass Calhoun	Puryear, Tenn.
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